ESTABLISHED 1818

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,000—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

NINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
†*	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	3rd March.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th ,,
†	GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	17th ,,
B.L.	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
†*	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	31st ,,
B.L.	OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
†*	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.L.	HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,
					FRIDAY.
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th ,,
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th ,,
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	22nd ,,
B.L.	GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.		Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March	20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April	17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

March 7th	March 21st	April 4th
April 18th	May 2nd	May 16th

In addition to the above CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	9th March.
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st March

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 21st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 8th March, 5th April and 3rd May.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th March.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 9, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF KHIOS	A. Kinloch	3246	about 17th March.
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan	3190	about 17th April.

THESE STEAMERS, which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st February, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription, Rs. 1 per year.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 1st March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 3rd March, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd March, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 1st March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th March, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th February, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail about
"WERNETH HALL"	4,100	500	24th March.

THIS STEAMER is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers, but carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

Passage: Bombay to Liverpool Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th February, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

ASQUITH & LORD,
AGENTS FOR
DR. JAEGER'S HOSIERY.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

	Rs.
Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	285
Ebonized Grand Piano (3 legs)	390
Mahogany Sympathetic Square Piano	485
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Grand Piano (3 legs)	725
Cottage Piano, by Brinsmead	800

For Hire Purchase terms Apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

Beg to call attention to their
FINE BRANDS OF OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY

FINE OLD GLENLIVET
AND
HIGHLAND MALT,

which are
UNEQUALLED BY ANY OTHER BRANDS
IN THE INDIAN MARKET.

PRICE			Cash.		Credit.	
	Fine Old Glenlivet	Rs.	25	0	28	0
	Highland Malt	,,	26	0	29	0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

*** All Advertised and Catalogue Prices of Imported Goods are advanced 10 per cent.

"IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY."

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
"THE SQUARE BOTTLE."

THE success of NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY has attracted competitors, who apparently deem it wise, in order to sell their goods, to imitate the get-up of our Friend's Whisky. See the *Sportsman's* Newspaper as to the merits of the Genuine N. J. "Squares," and write us for Samples, sending P. O. O. for value of same. Price Rs. 35-8 per Case.

CHAMPAGNE,
ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE, "1884," Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Quarts.
Equal to the Best, and better than all the Rest. TRY IT!!

CHAMPAGNE.
SAUMUR
M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.

A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, especially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 33-0 per doz. Bottles,

KÜPPER'S PILSENER
HAS OBTAINED PRIZE MEDAL CHICAGO EXHIBITION,
GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT FOR ALL TIME,
IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.

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MELACHRINO'S
ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

					Rs.	A.
Non Plus Ultra	No.	1	Large	per 100	5	12
Do.	,,	2	Medium	,,	5	0
Superfine	,,	C	Largest	,,	5	8
Do.	,,	4	Large	,,	4	12
Do.	,,	5	Medium	,,	4	0
Extra fine	,,	8	Large	,,	4	0
Do.	,,	10	Medium	,,	2	12

SPOTTED CABANAS
THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

	Rs.	a.
Semiramis, per box of 100	12	0
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FOR INDIA AND CEYLON:—
D. MACROPOLO,
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BADHAM,
PILE & CO.,
LD.,
BOMBAY.

TAILORS
AND
OUTFITTERS.
JUST DELIVERED,
NEW
TENNIS FLANNELS.
SUITS COMPLETE,
Rs. 27-8, Rs. 34-8, Rs. 38-8
10 per Cent. Discount for Cash.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
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(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.)

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THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

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,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

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AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NO MORE COUGH by the use of the Preparation, absolutely Unrivalled for the relief and cure of Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, whatever their description or origin. Price: Annas 12.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
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MUNK'S PULMONICON.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

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Church Gate Street.

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THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE: 4 Annas.

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GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to All Members of the Professional, Commercial, Planting and Railway communities, as well as Government Servants.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

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SECRETARIES,
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SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 422, High Holborn, LON

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GREAT CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

LAST FEW NIGHTS! LAST FEW NIGHTS!!

In consequence of having to catch the CHINA and JAPAN Seasons, this GREAT SHOW can only Perform in BOMBAY a Few Nights longer.

OUR SECOND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
ANOTHER FULL AND COMPLETE CHANGE.
16—NEW AND BRILLIANT ACTS—16
GEORGE HARMSTON'S
Great Scene Act,
FORTY YEARS OF A GAMBLER'S LIFE,
Faithfully Depicted on a Bare-backed Horse.
LE BLONDE'S
Trotting and Pigeon Act.
THE RINGING BROS., COMIC GLOBE ACT.
The Educated Horses,
GLADSTONE AND BEACONSFIELD.
The Smallest Clown in the World,
LA PETITTE WILLY.
The Chiming Bells,
MATHEWS BROTHERS.
The Comic Jingling Jumpers.
THE GREAT LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE,
Introducing the Great Australian Jumping Horses.
Introducing all the exciting Scenes of a Race Course.
SIGNOR LEO HERNANDEZ
DEN OF
ROYAL BENGAL TIGERS.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

GRAND FAMILY MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Doors Open at 3-30 P.M.
Commence at 4 P. M., Sharp.
When Children under 10 years will be admitted for Half-price to All Parts.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Boxes of 6 Chairs	Rs. 20	0
Single Seats in Boxes	„ 4	0
Front Platform Chairs	„ 3	0
Second Platform Chairs	„ 2	0
Stalls, Carpeted Seats	„ 1	0
Gallery	„ 0	8

N.B.—NO HALF-PRICE TO EVENING PERFORMANCES.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN UNIFORM.

Second Chairs	Re. 1	0
Stalls, Carpeted Seats	„ 0	8

Box Plan at MITCHELL & Co.,
where Seats can be reserved daily.

The HARMSTONS	Proprietors.
ROBERT LOVE	Manager.
CHAS. B. HICKS	Representative.
S. REICH	Agent.

THE BOMBAY-JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "HIROSHIMA MARU," ARRIVED from Kobe, Yokohama, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be presented before the goods are removed from the Landing Sheds, otherwise they will not be entertained.

TATA & SONS,
Agents,
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 26th Feb., 1894.

TO BE LET.

A VERY AIRY and COMFORTABLE HOUSE on Hornby Road, Nos. 36, 37, in PARTS or WHOLE, near Sir J. J. B. Institution. Very Suitable to European or Parsee families. Apply within, at

BALMUCUND & NUSSERWANJI,
Jewellers.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary,
Bombay

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS, &c., for H. M.'s House of Correction and Government Workhouse, Bombay, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895.

Full particulars can be ascertained on application at the House of Correction Office, Byculla.

The Undersigned is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS up to the 11th March, 1894.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

W. P. WALSHE, CAPTAIN,
Superintendent.
Jail Office, Byculla, 26th February, 1894.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

IN Consequence of the Resignation of his Seat in the Corporation by Mr. GRATTAN GEARY, there is a Casual Vacancy in the Office under Section 9 of the Municipal Act of 1888. I therefore, pursuant to the Provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act, hereby fix TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1894, for a JUSTICES' ELECTION to fill up the aforesaid Casual Vacancy.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 26th February 1894.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on TUESDAY, 6th March, 1894, at 5 o'clock P.M., to receive the Report of the Council of Directors, and to transact any other Business that may be brought forward. The favour of the attendance of all Members of the Society is particularly requested.

The DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the Children of the Schools will take place after the meeting. His Excellency the Right Hon'ble LORD HARRIS, G.C.I.E., Patron, in the Chair.

JOHN A. SELLAR,
Honorary Secretary.
Byculla, 26th February, 1894.

NOTICE is hireby given that Mr. VINAIK SADANAND JOSHI, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property absolutely. All persons claiming to have any kind of interest in or claim against the said property or any part thereof either by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.—Dated this 26th February 1894.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land, situated at Girgaum, outside the Fort, within the registration sub-district of Bombay, with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 358 square yards and 6-9ths, of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 246, new No. 1794, old survey No. 539, New Survey No. 7840, and by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D, Ward No. 1232-4 and street No. 9-11 and bounded on the North by the property of Mr. Narayendas Thakersey Mooljee, on the South by the property of the said Venayek Sadanand, on the east by a private passage, and on the west by the property of Damodhar Madhavjee, and which said land and premises are and have been in the occupation of the vendor and his tenants.

DIKSHIT & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 190 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREEN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Supplied at the Russian Banquet in Paris
GEORGE GOULET
By appointment to
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
and to H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE,
Rs. 65 per Dozen Quarts.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
D. C. OOMRIGUR, Market, Sub-Agent.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, INCLUDING R.-M. RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY AND PAPER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 1 P. M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1894, Sealed Tenders for the Supply of STATIONERY and PAPER required by the Company during the Twelve months ending 31st March, 1895, supplies to commence from 1st April, 1894.

2. Forms of tender giving particulars of approximate requirements for Delivery at Parel Depot, Bombay, and Conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application to the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, or the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. (2) two each form, at either of which Offices Samples may be seen.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Stationery and Paper for B. B. and C. I. including R.-M. Railway," and must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees Five Hundred in Currency Notes. If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

4. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from any Tender without reference to the other items, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd February, 1894.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for SUPPLY of the undermentioned Articles required by the Poona Cantonment Committee, commencing from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895:—

(a) Stationery.
(b) Disinfectants.
(c) Petty Conservancy supplies, such as Brooms, Baskets etc.
(d) Kerosine Oil for Public Lighting.
(e) Petty supplies for Public Lighting.
(f) Supply of Bullocks and Drivers for Rubbish, Night-soil, Cesspool, and Water-carts, Beef and Mutton Vans, and Filth Carts for the Slaughter Yard.
(g) Supply of Rations for European and Native Patients in the Cantonment Hospital, as per Government Scale.
(h) Supply of Calves for Vaccination.
(i) Supply of Iron, Wood, and other Articles.

2. Blank Tender forms and documents, showing the conditions to be complied with by the persons whose Tender is accepted and the Earnest money required, will be supplied on payment of 8 annas, and postage fee, at the Secretary's Office, Poona Cantonment Committee.

3. Tenders must be sent so as to reach the Office of the Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona, not later than 12 Noon on the 28th FEBRUARY, 1894.

4. The Undersigned will refuse to receive any Tender unless it be submitted in a Sealed Cover.

5. The authority to accept a Tender vests in the Cantonment Committee, who will at their discretion accept the highest, or lowest, or any other Tender, or reject any or all tenders submitted.

6. The communication of acceptance of a Tender will be put in course of transmission at any time within one month from the last day on which the Tenders are due.

E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, MAJOR,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee.
Poona, 15th February, 1894.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.

Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.

Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.

Consultations free.

For appointment, &c., call or address

WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press,

NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion, on TUESDAY, the 27th February, 1894, at 6 P. M.

F. W. SHAW,
W. C. SYMES,
Joint Honry. Secrtaries.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING is ADJOURNED to WEDNESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES ......Rs. 16,57,900.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER:—
2 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.
3 and 4 Months at 6 per Cent. per annum.
Further particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

IN THE COURT OF W. B. DECOUREY, ESQ. DISTRICT JUDGE AT PESHAWAR.

CASE No. 6 OF 1894.

WHEREAS HORMASJI COWASJI JEHANGIR and DORABJI COWASJI JEHANGIR JASSAWALAS, owners of the firm styled JEHANGIR & Co., at Peshawar, Kabul, Cherat, Rawal Pindi, and Murree, and of the firm styled JEHANGIR FRAMJI & Co., at Bombay, have made application to this Court under Section 344, Civil Procedure Code, to be declared insolvents, notice is hereby given that the said application of the abovenamed persons, will be heard at Peshawar on the 1st day of March, 1894, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon. Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 1st of February, 1894.

W. B. DECOUREY,
District Judge.

THE CUP THAT CHEERS.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE
AND
LADY LANSDOWNE,
On taking their Departure from India, Recognised the MERITS of
LIPTON'S
TEA
By taking a Plentiful Supply for their Use on the voyage Home in the good ship, "Warren Hastings."

To Obtain
A GOOD CUP
OF
TEA,
Buy Only
LIPTON'S TEAS,
THE
FINEST
The World can Produce,
WHICH ARE NOW BEING SOLD
All Over INDIA and the EAST
AT THE FOLLOWING REMARKABLY
LOW PRICES:—
As. 12 Per lb.
RE. 1 Per lb.
RE. 1-2 Per lb.
NO HIGHER PRICE.
Packed in Patent Air-tight Tins.
Containing 1, 5, 10, and 20 lbs. Nett.
1 anna per lb. Reduction if a 20lb. Tin is taken.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY:—MESSRS TREACHER & Co., LD.

MADRAS:—Messrs. OAKES & Co.

LUCKNOW:—Messrs. MURRAY & Co.

RANGOON:—ARTHUR BARNES.

CALCUTTA:—GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.

Do. :—Messrs. G. F. KELLNER & Co.

JUBBULPUR, ALLAHABAD, DELHI, CAWNPORE, NAGPUR, SIMLA: Messrs. KELLNER & Co., and at all their Branches on the E.-I. Ry., D.-U.-K. Ry., and B.-N. Ry.

LIPTON,
The Largest TEA DEALER
in the World.
LIPTON'S INDIAN OFFICES:—
30-1, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta,
TEA GODOWNS:—
11 and 12, Hare Street, Calcutta.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES	Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manage.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANK ING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
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MANILA.
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PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF Landed Properties at Warden Road, Breach Candy, advertised to be sold This Day and To-morrow, has been POSTPONED, until further order.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT WARDEN ROAD, BREACH CANDY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomjee and Manockjee Shapoorjee Sawyer, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned days, and on the respective premises, the following valuable immoveable properties:—

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3. p. m.
LOT No. 3.

All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, about 2046 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos 52 and 214 and new No 487, old Survery No. 81 and new Survey No 7106 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 2522 and 2523 (1), street Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by the Agiary of the late Hormusjee Dadabhoy, on the south by pucka macadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the east by the property of Mr Jalbhoy Ardeseer Sett, and on the west by the vacant land hereinafter fourthly described.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m.
LOT No. 4.

All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2,044 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214, and new No. 487, old Survey No. 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 3528 and 3523 (1), street Nos 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by the Agiary of the late Hormusjee Dadabhoy, on the south by pucka macadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the east by vacant land hereinabove thirdly described, and on the west by the property of Mr Hajee Issoof Mahomed Sooleman.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p. m.
LOT No. 5.

All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2118 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214, and new No 487, old Survey 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under ward Nos 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by the pucka macadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the south by the property of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, on the east by property hereinabove firstly described, and on the west by a vacant land hereinafter sixthly described.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m.
LOT No. 6.

All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2141 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos 52 and 214, and new 487, old Survey No 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by pucka macadamized road common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the south by the property of Mr Currimbhoy Ebrahim, on the east by vacant land hereinabove fifthly described and on the west by the property of Mr. Naranjee Parmanand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors to the vendors, or to Messrs. Shapoorjee and Munchershaw N. Chandabhoy, Architects, &c., or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, February 27, 1894.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,127,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892	£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to ....£3,591,798.
BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings)

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL......... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed......£8,453,507
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to......£8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
„	1885	„	966,107
„	1887	„	968,043
„	1892	„	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	„ 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	„ 5,763,091
1892	„ 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1834 by Special Act of Parliament.

Special Features:—
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

The Average Reduction made Annually at 53 Divisions of Profits has been about 47 per cent.

This means that nearly One-half the Premium has been returned Annually in actual Cash.

The UNIVERSAL offers the best Security, as it has nearly £199 of Assets for each £100 of Liabilities.

The Expenses are only about 9¼ per cent. of the Annual Income and are Covered more than 3 times by the Interest on the Funds, which have been accumulating during the past 60 years.

AN
ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
Offers the most Economical Assurance Obtainable in India.

FUNDS
IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT PAPER
AND FIRST CLASS BRITISH SECURITIES.

Claims settled immediately on proof of Death.

Please apply for Prospectus, &c., and compare Rates, Bonus results, and Security offered, with those of other offices.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,
Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
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Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

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SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ -8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third do.	2¼ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
To SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,122½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,060xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£3
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	280 205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Bodham Pilo	4,000	100	100	10	101
Begly Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	12,600	1,500	Rs. 300	4,575
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,135
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	8 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	232
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Ieyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,800	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co. Ld.	7,000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	100	50	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	93
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	442½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co.	1,600	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	985
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	all 100 25	5	19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly Rs.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	2501
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Alliance (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs 80	945 885
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	26
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	122½
reul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½ 205
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	265
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,255
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...		120
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
French	300	500	all	Nil	435
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	480
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	120
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	390
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	215
New Berar	1,300	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	116½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,850
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	300	all	16	220 215
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	955

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	1,600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,600	1,000	all	Rs. 15	450
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	630
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	310
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,075
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	770
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	575
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	545
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	380
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	330
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	470
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	355
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	655
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 2	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	505
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,180
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		280
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,135
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	515
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	...	250		110
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	605
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	555
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15 per ct.	146
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	780
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	740
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,540
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,532½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,515
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	110
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	330
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000		800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	165
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	160
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	440
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
nishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	15	590
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 28-9	
China Leaf	„ 27-10	Nominal.
Pekin. Bar Gold old	„ 27-7	„
Do. do. new	„ 27 4	„
Australia do.	„ 27-14	
Bombay do.	„ 27-13	
English Sovereigns	„ 17-8	
Do. Dragons	„ 17-8	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 86	
Do. 17½ do.	„ 86	
eles Dollars	„ 205	Nominal.
Mexican do.	„ 88-4	
-Francs	„ 310-	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, Extra Day.
Bombay Gymkhana, Half-Yearly General Meeting, 6 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th :—Hiroshima Maru (s), from Kobe ; and Aglaia (s), Colombo. Yesterday :—Asama (s), from Newport ; Chupra (s), Rangoon ; and Patna (s), Calcutta.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Florida (s), for Antwerp ; and Ehrenfels (s), Hamburg.

Departure.—H. H. the Raja of Loonawada left Bombay, for Ahmedabad, on the night of the 24th instant.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, per extra s. s. Aglaia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., to-day.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Kaveri entered the dock on Sunday, and H. M. S. Boadicea yesterday ; and the steamer Sutlej left yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Kt. Commander entered the dock on Sunday and the steamers Aglaia and Chupra yesterday ; and the steamer Amana left it on Saturday and the steamer Florida on Sunday.

The Karelwadi Fair.—The great fair of Syed Hasan Sahib Kadri, annually held at Karelwadi, is this year postponed to April next owing to unavoidable causes.

Arrival of a Nawab.—Nawab Ebrahim Khan of Tope, in Rajputana, accompanied by 174 followers, arrived in Bombay on Sunday, and is now staying in a bungalow, at Foras Road.

Harmston's Circus.—Another change of programme will be made at the Circus this evening, the best performance yet given being offered. That the circus cannot fail to draw a continuation of large houses goes without saying.

Postal Notice.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office, for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Thursday, the 1st March.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—The annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge will be held on Thursday, March 15, at the Cathedral Boys' School, at 5-30 p.m. The Ven'ble A. Goldwyer-Lewis, Archdeacon of Bombay, will preside.

A Missing Wife.—Tribhovandas Heerji, residing at 3rd Lane, Coombharwada, has reported to the police that his wife, named Parbuttee, aged twenty-three years, left home on the 24th instant, and has not since been heard of. The woman, when last seen, was wearing gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 54.

Theft at Foras Road.—Annoobai, a widow, residing on the ground floor of a chawl, at Foras Road, has reported to the police, that during her absence on the evening of the 24th instant, some one entered her room through an adjoining empty apartment, and, having removed a lock off a small box, stole gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 80.

Burglary at Duncan Road.—Ebrahim Dewji reports that his thread factory, at Duncan Road, was entered, on Saturday night, through one of the back windows, facing into the sweeper's gully, by removing one of its bars after having broken open a door leading to the upper floors of the building. The thief or thieves smashed open an iron safe, kept on the first floor, and stole Rs. 54 in cash.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The following programme will be played at the Royal Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 5-45 p.m., to-day :—

March	The Prince Imperial.	
Polka-Mazurka	La Jolie Patinence	Maanen.
Overture	L' Italiana in Algiere	Rossini.
Valse	Gruss an Hannover	Labitzky.
Grand Selection	Madame Fawart	Godfrey.
Quadrille	Neue Melodien	Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Sons of the Late Nawab of Surat.—Nawab Mir Muzafferkhan and his brother Nawab Mir Jaffer Alli Khan, sons of the late Nawab Khan Bahadur Mir Goolam Baba Khan, C.I.E., of Surat, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last, in company with their secretary Mr. Anoopram and about fourteen followers, and after staying here for a couple of days, left for Surat yesterday morning. During their stay in Bombay, the Nawabs paid a visit to his Excellency the Governor, at Government House, Malabar Hill.

The Great Western Hotel.—Mr. Jeevanji Hormusji Guzdar, proprietor of the Great Western Hotel, has just purchased the premises outright from Messrs D. Sassoon and Co. Now that the building is his own property, Mr. Jeevanji will be able to carry out the improvements he has so long desired for the comfort and convenience of his numerous patrons. The hotel is always full and is excellently conducted.

An Unfortunate Mendicant.—Hurridass Nursingdass, a mendicant, aged forty-five years, was, on Saturday night, found lying unconscious on the Kalbadavi Road, by two pedestrians. The police were informed and the mendicant removed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where, on recovering consciousness, the man stated that he had been knocked down and run over by a carriage. He is supposed to have received some internal injuries.

Accident to a Parsee Gentleman.—On Saturday evening, Mr. Rustomji Limjeebhoy, aged twenty-five years, a Parsee clerk, residing at Chandanwadi, was riding his horse on the Oval, when the animal suddenly shied and bolted, throwing the rider down on his head. Ruttonji was immediately conveyed by some of his friends to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where, on examination, it was found that he had sustained such serious injuries to his head and face as to necessitate his detention there.

Free Church of Scotland.—The desirability of a more salubrious situation for the Scotch Free Church than that now occupied, on the Carnac Road, has long been recognised, and decisive steps have now been taken to carry this change into effect. The present building has been sold, and Government sanction has been obtained for the erection of a new church on a portion of the piece of waste ground lying between the Wandy and Hornby Roads. The transfer of the property of the trustees has also been sanctioned by the High Court. The change of ownership of the present building will be effected on April 1, and in the interval between that date and the completion of the new church, the services will be held in the John Connon School.

Found Dead.—At about 3 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, the body of a male Hindu, apparently aged about forty years, and dressed in a pyran and langotee, was found floating on the surface of water in the tank, adjoining the Dinshaw Petit Mills, at Parel Road. The police were informed, and the body was removed from the tank. It was in an advanced state of decomposition, and no marks of violence were visible. The body was supposed to be that of a mendicant, as there were some beads round the neck. The intelligence was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest at Parel, on view of the body yesterday, when the jury returned an open verdict.

A Pick-Pocket at Chore Bazaar.—Goolam Mahomed *alias* Goolmahomed Emambux, a Mahomedan of questionable character, was yesterday charged at the instance of Inspector Nelmes, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with committing theft of a purse, containing Rs. 7, the property of one Gunny Abdool Hoosein, a mill-hand, residing at Kanda Moholla. At 5 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, the complainant went to the Null Bazaar, from whence after making some purchases, he proceeded to "Chore Bazaar," and there happened to meet the accused and his companion, walking side by side. They began to push the complainant from one side to the other, and when he attempted to defend himself, the accused put his hand in his pocket and removed the purse. The complainant caught hold of the accused, who at once handed over the purse to his companion, who immediately ran away with it. A policeman was sent for and the accused given in custody. The accused against whom stood four previous convictions, denied the offence, stating that he was arrested for nothing. He was convicted and sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

Fatal Fall of a Child.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday at the Bazaar Gate Street, regarding the death of Nusserwanji Pallonji, a Parsee child, aged nineteen months, the son of Pallonji Muncherji Madan, residing with his parents on the second floor of a house in that locality. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the mother left the deceased playing with his cousin on the fourth floor, where his grandmother lived and came down to the second floor. A few minutes afterwards as the mother was descending the staircase, she heard the sound of something falling through the privy. The mother immediately shouted out for the child and on getting a reply from him through the vault, she raised an alarm. She at once went to the fourth floor with some of her friends and neighbours, and on a rope being lowered through the shoot of the privy, it was discovered that the deceased had been caught in the shoot on the first floor. The wall of the shoot on the first floor was immediately broken by some of the neighbours, and the deceased was taken out about an hour after he had fallen in. The child was then dead, and there was a wound on his right eyebrow. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having accidentally fallen through the shoot of a privy.

Disappointment followed by Suicide.—Yesterday afternoon, an inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Cooverji Sorabji, a Parsee, aged twenty-four years. The deceased was a cooper and lived with his mother, Cooverbai, at the 4th Marine Lines. For the last three months, Cooverji had been without employment, and consequently was greatly disappointed. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the deceased left the house, saying that he was going in search of employment. About a couple of hours afterwards he returned home very much dejected, and told his mother that he could not secure any employment. The mother then went to the bazaar leaving the deceased seated on a cot, and while she was making some purchases in the bazaar, a lad came and informed her that her son had commenced vomiting. She immediately returned home and asked the deceased the cause of his illness, when he replied that he had taken poison. Dr. Rustomji Dadabhoy was sent for, and after hearing the cause of the deceased's illness, informed the police of the occurrence. At 12-30 Cooverji was conveyed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where he died three hours after admission. Dr. Easdon, the House Surgeon to the Hospital, said that from the symptoms he had observed, he was of opinion that death was due to poisoning by arsenic. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

AN ALLEGED UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Superintendent Harry Brewin and Inspector Morar Rao charged Ragunand Bhica and ten other Hindus with being members of an unlawful assembly and rioting near the temple of *punchmukhi Hanuman*, at Bhuleshwar, on the 23rd ultimo. The facts of the case have already been reported. Mr. Lowndes, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Dayabhai Jaduram, solicitor, conducted the prosecution, representing some of the persons who were assaulted by the accused ; Mr. Balkrishna Kirtikar, solicitor, appeared for the first and second accused, Mr. G. W. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, for the third and seventh accused ; Mr. S. G. Velinker, pleader, for the fourth and fifth accused ; Mr. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, for the sixth and eighth accused ; and Mr. Fereira, of Messrs. Daftari and Fereira, solicitor, for the ninth, tenth, and eleventh accused. Since the case commenced, his Worship has been to the temple and personally inspected the scene of the alleged disturbance. At the last bearing, when Mr. Lowndes had closed the case for the prosecution, the Magistrate framed charges of rioting and being members of an unlawful assembly against all the accused. The legal gentlemen yesterday addressed the court on behalf of their respective clients. The general line of defence was that most of the accused, who were of the Pardeshi Bhaya caste, had a right to go to the temple, it being a public place of worship. In the evening a large number of Hindus congregated at the temple to offer flowers, &c., to the deity there. The whole of the Bhuleshwar locality is literally threaded with Hindu temples and devotees and others usually went to them between the hours of four and six o'clock in the afternoon. This was the reason the time of the alleged disturbance had been fixed by the prosecution at four o'clock. The whole of the accused belonged to an honest class of people who were not known as peace-breakers. In the presence of the police the accused would not dare to indulge in a riot, much less considering that they were aged persons. One of the accused was engaged elsewhere at the time, and could not, therefore, have been present. No independent evidence had been called for the prosecution. Most of the witnesses materially differed from one another in their statements. Evidence for the defence was proceeded with during the course of the afternoon.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

Extra Silver Spoon competitions were held on the 20th and 21st instants. Distances 500, 600, and 800 yards. The following are the scores :—

33rd Extra Competition.	500 yds,
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	27a
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	21

a Winner of Spoon.

34th Extra Competition.	600 yds.
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	25a
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	20

a Winner of Spoon.

35th Extra Competition.	800 yds.
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	26a
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	20

a Winner of Spoon.

36th Extra Competition.	500 yds.
Cr-Sergt G W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	28a
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	26b
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Vol A J Herbert, G I P R Vols	25
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P R Vols	22
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	22
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Vols	20

a Winner of 1st Spoon. b Winner of 2nd Spoon.

37th Extra Competition.	600 yds.
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	26a
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	25b
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Vol A J Herbert, G I P R Vols	25
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P R Vols	23
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Vols	21
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	21
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	17

a Winner of 1st Spoon. b Winner of 2nd Spoon.

38th Extra Competition.	800 yds.
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	28a
Vol A J Herbert, G I P R Vols	26b
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P R Vols	22
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	17
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Vols	15

a Winner of 1st Spoon. b Winner of 2nd Spoon.

THE STRIKE OF MILL-HANDS IN BOMBAY.

A few of the operatives of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mill, who struck work on Saturday, went to the mill yesterday morning, but were immediately told by the agents to leave the premises, as they had come there not to resume work but to contaminate the new hands, who had been employed in their places, and thus create a disturbance. The strikers on receiving the order left the premises very quietly. Extra policemen and a couple of sowars were kept near the mill to prevent any breach of the peace.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
Tuesday, February 27.

8 p.m.—Litany and Address.
On Thursday next, there will be Evensong and Sermon at 6 p.m.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

THE LATE SIR THARIA TOPUN'S WILL.

Lady Janbai *vs.* Saleymahomed Jafferbhoy and Alimahomed Jafferbhoy.

The plaintiff and appellant, Lady Janbai, widow of the late Sir Tharia Topun, and one of the executors named in his will, appealed from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, delivered on the 26th January, 1893, upon an application of the appellant that probate of the will of the deceased, dated 14th January, 1886, and five codicils thereto, might be granted to her as one of the executors, having effect throughout the province of Bombay, reserving the right of the other executor, Moosabhoy Tharia, a son of Sir Tharia Topun, to come in and apply for the same, or might be granted to her along with him, if he joined in the application for the probate. Mr. Justice Bayley passed judgment for and allowed the caveat of the defendants, and pronounced in favour of the will and the first two codicils, but against the latter three codicils. Probate was ordered to issue jointly to the plaintiff and defendant as the executors named in the will. Sir Griffith Evans, of Calcutta, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Sanders-Slater, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the defendants and respondents.

Sir Griffith Evans, in continuing his address on behalf of the plaintiff and appellant yesterday, cited more English cases bearing upon the circumstances of the present case, and illustrating the principles upon which the courts go. As regards the costs, the learned counsel said the appellant should be entitled to have her costs out of the estate. A caveator is generally allowed his costs out of the estate if his conduct has been reasonable ; but that was a matter for his learned friend to deal with, and not for him (Sir Griffith). Coming to the last codicil, the learned counsel said the witnesses for the caveator were interested, and two of them had made false statements in the interest of the caveator. According to Dr. Merwanjee, the testator sent for the cash-book and took an active part in the codicil. The medical evidence showed that the testator was much better in the morning, and it was possible the fever might have come on in the afternoon. If Lady Janbai dictated the last part of the codicil in the presence of several persons, it must have been that she carried out the previously-expressed intention of the testator. Fazul knew that the codicil was interpreted to the testator ; that was his impression at the time ; but he now said that he did not know whether the testator understood it. The learned counsel, after speaking at some further length upon the matter of the last codicil, said their lordships would be loathe to impute a fraudulent and criminal intention to the lady, as the lower court did, that she deliberately waited until the old man was unconscious, and then had the codicil attested and executed. Their lordships would not go into the field of suspicions and doubts which the lower court entered upon, and they would not lightly conclude such suspicions and doubts did really tell against the good faith of the lady. A woman in this country did not understand the machinery of English courts, and she could be induced to believe stories told by interested persons as to what construction would be put by the courts upon certain phases of certain circumstances. These were matters which, Sir Griffith felt sure, their lordships, with their long and ripe experience, would deal rightly, and upon which they would draw the right conclusions.

Mr. Anderson next addressed the court upon some of the letters which had been put in for the purpose of showing when the eye-sight of the testator began to get impaired, for what period he used to write his letters without lines, and when he found it necessary to have lines to write upon. His eye-sight began to be impaired from November, 1885, after which the cataract in his eye began to grow, and he could not write without lines. The learned counsel commented upon several of the letters, comparing the signatures of the testator, and arguing that the important letter, written to Moosa at Zanzibar, in which the testator complained of the annoyance and worrying to which he was subjected by the lady, was a letter which stood by itself, and the signature on which was dissimilar to the signatures of the testator generally.

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the court on behalf of the caveator in support of the judgment of the lower court, said that the details of the evidence and the letters being fresh in their lordships' minds, it would not be necessary for him to refer to them at any great length. Taking a sort of general view as to the relations between Sir Tharia and his wife at the time the impugned codicils were made, they found that Sir Tharia had attained the maximum age for a native of this country ; and that he was old for his years. He was a person in the latter years of his life infirm and dependent upon others, timid, of a shrinking nature, disposed to avoid disputes and rows, and inclined to give way to the opinions of others. As regarded money, his learned friend said he was firm as a rock ; but that was really not the case. On the other hand, Lady Janbai was a woman of great capacity, capable of carrying on business, and of dominating others.

The Chief Justice : Where do you gather that she was dominating ?

Mr. Jardine said she must have been, as could be inferred from the circumstance that she took a part in the direction of affairs. From 1885, whenever her husband went to the office, she accompanied him there, sat there the whole day, and daily attended to the business of the firm. The learned counsel argued that a woman who attended daily to the office business must be a woman of business capacity ; and Lady Janbai attended her husband's office daily for the purpose of carrying on the business of the firm.

The Chief Justice : I asked you where was the evidence of domination on her part ?

Mr. Jardine remarked that was to be inferred from the circumstance that she daily attended the office and looked to the business of the firm. She must have acquired great influence over her husband, being a woman of extraordinary business capacity. Those were the general relations between the two. He must have had respect for his wife to have come under her influence. The influence must arise from a feeling of respect towards the influencing person. It was according to the respect one bore towards a person that he was influenced by him. The learned counsel did not mean physical coercion, but he meant to say that the lady must have exercised a sort of moral coercion towards her husband, over whom she had acquired an influence, a power of persuasion, which might not be carried to the coercive stage.

The Chief Justice said the influence which the lady exercised might be due to affection, or it might be that he had great respect for her opinions.

Mr. Jardine said affection would be perfectly legitimate.

Mr. Jardine, continuing in regard to the relations existing between Lady Janbai and her husband, said that the latter held his wife both in respect and in fear. He had reposed implicit confidence in his son Moosa, who, in his evidence, stated his father had in Bombay and at Zanzibar complained about his wife having expended too much of his money, and that she was extravagant. The witness Fazal had also given evidence to the same effect, adding that Sir Tharia, who seemed to be much afraid of his wife, had expressed his intention of running away from her. Having alluded to other evidence on the same subject, the learned counsel said such statements were perfectly clear as showing the feelings that existed between the parties, one of the witnesses, Phoolchand, having stated he had frequently heard Lady Janbai threatening his master. The letters in the case showed in what abject fear Sir Tharia held his wife, and there was, Mr. Jardine said, no motive to induce the witnesses to enter into a conspiracy and give false evidence. Dr. Boyd had said Lady Janbai was an hot-tempered woman, and that Sir Tharia had complained regarding the treatments he had received at her hands. Sir Tharia had visited the doctor unknown to his wife, and appeared to be in fear of her hearing of the visit, and appeared to be unhappy. Dr. Boyd considered that Lady Janbai's conduct was very dictatorial ; and such evidence from a disinterested person was very important. Dr. Merwanjee, another witness, had stated that Sir Tharia was an opium-eater, and was much guided by his wife. From such evidence, Mr. Jardine urged that he had established that Lady Janbai was a woman of great business capacity, and that Sir Tharia stood in fear of her domineering influence, and that he was reluctantly sent on a pilgrimage to Mecca. Having attended to the letters and telegrams that had been sent by Sir Tharia to his wife, the learned counsel said they seemed to be affectionate, and showed a great deal of dependence on the part of the husband. As regards the will, no exception was taken to that, though it gave the wife a large amount of the share of the business, which, however, must have been obtained under her influence. It was a significant thing to find that, during the wife's absence, the first attempt was made by one of the codicils to cut down her position, and it might be that Sir Tharia, on her being absent summoned up sufficient courage to resist her influence. The learned counsel further contended that the whole conduct of Sir Tharia in regard to the codicil bore out the suggestion that the codici did not express the whole matter at issue, as when the time came to have it signed, he had put off the matter from time to time. The causes for the delay given by Sir Tharia were not reasonable ones, and there was no reason for his concealing the nature of the document from his sons. He should, therefore, ask their lordships to uphold the finding of the judge in the lower court in regard to the codicil, and asked them to say that it was obtained by undue influence and was not binding on the testator. As regards the second codicil, it was difficult to see why Moosa should contest it, a even if he succeeded in upsetting it, he would gain nothing by it. His learned friend had made several excuses for Janbai, and had contended that Fazal was her enemy. Mr. Jardine submitted that such a contention was incorrect, and one that had not been raised in the court below, as Fazal had been put on as interpreter at the suggestion of her solicitor. Mr. Jardine then proceeded to allude to other letters in the case.

The Court, at this stage, adjourned until this (Tuesday) morning.

THE DIRECTORSHIP OF BERAR.

THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There has been much excitement regarding the post since you published my last letter. One of your contemporaries has put in a leader of its own. The extracts taken are almost the same that have appeared in the *Sudharak* of Poona and in "D.G.P.'s" letter which appeared some time ago in one of your issues and in the other Bombay daily. The contemporary has no objection to raise if a European having full knowledge of the vernacular of this thriving province and in touch with the people were given the place which is soon to fall vacant. Several other organs have taken the same position. In fact they have all pointed to the only qualified person who, justly speaking, ought to get it. But they have done it in a roundabout away. No doubt Mr. Aitken is such a European gentleman by his intimate knowledge of the vernacular of the Province in which he was several times an examiner at the examination of the subordinates of the Revenue Department in Indian languages. Some people wish to have a European who would be in touch with the Province. Even their supposed difficulties may be obviated. For Mr. Aitken has been in the Province for over twenty-seven years. The important position which he has occupied as the head-master of one of the two high schools has rendered him peculiarly conversant with the shortcomings and requirements of the people. The other candidate set up by some people is Mr. Mahajani. He has not been a resident of Berar. He was imported only twenty-one years ago, and therefore the argument even in this case goes in favour of Mr. Aitken. Some people however have a third view. It is only this—the place has been consecutively held by two natives, or, to render the argument still more forcible, by natives for nearly twenty years. Prescription therefore gives a right to natives to hold the place. If Mr. Aitken entered the Department before this prescription was established he may be provided elsewhere and not here ! This is put forth as a very just and unassailable argument by those who join their countrymen in thanking the constituents of Central Finsbury for breaking down the customs of privilege and prerogative and for having treated all men alike ! When self-interest is uppermost one is apt to forget the better part of one's feelings and understandings. Even this argument would be too much for those who advance it. Some four years ago when Mr. Prior was imported into India to the head-mastership of Poona High School, which was reserved for the natives of the soil where had the voice of the nation slept ? When again he was transferred to Bombay after the retirement of Principal Modak why was no voice raised ? The Berar Directorship is as much a property of the natives of the soil as the Principalship of Elphinstone High School and the Head-mastership of Poona High School then were. Such are the arguments or "phrases claiming to be arguments" employed to vindicate a regular machinery of injustice to be done or proposed to be done to an excellent and a worthy gentleman, the only claimant for the post.

The excitement, however, appears to have been quite lulled ; and it is expected that by the time this will reach you, the nomination might appear in your telegraphic columns. Every hour the appointment is expected to be made. The Sarvajanik Sabha of Amraoti, (we too have a Sarvajanik Sabha called after that at Poona) resolved in its annual meeting held on the 4th instant to back up the native cause and to advance it in a memorial to the Government. Mr. Aitken has numerous admirers in Akola. The feeling of the people could be sufficiently known to the Sabha from the *Berar Samachar* there. Yet the warnings of the paper were set at defiance, and the members of the Sabha, "unanimously," as it appeared in one of the local papers, resolved to submit a memorial to the Government. I can not definitely write to you how many members were present and how the subject was discussed. The people of Akola had a just indignation at seeing a worthy man slighted and ignored. They, it seems, were afraid lest the resolution of the Sabha might appear as the voice of the whole Province. With haste truly prodigious they got up a memorial, signed by about two hundred influential merchants, bankers, and servants, public or private, protesting against the memorial of the Sabha. This is no doubt, a sad truth evincing that the public is divided in twain ; yet one thing is certain people watch with interest the fortune of one whom they revere and admire, whatever his caste, creed, or language. The question in this particular phase may have appeared as a party quarrel. But to most of us it rather appears as the outcome of a free will which shrinks from injustice as the lizard from a trembling leaf. If the Sabha had at least added the sober proviso which some papers have added, though without naming a particular individual, in favour of the Englishman who has an intimate knowledge of the vernacular and a long acquaintance of their shortcomings and requirements, the exposure, which Akola men have made and which was rather provoked by the *Pramod Sindhu* of Amraoti, the second out of the three organs in the Province could have been averted. It is very strange that there should have been no reference to this refractory conduct of Akola men in any of the local papers. I have given you and your readers this information to show that while the distant public not knowing much of the Province is fighting tooth and nail for the native cause as they call it, while it is apparently contradicting itself and virtually pronouncing itself in favour of Mr. Aitken, the province itself whose interest the controversy vitally touches is not quiet and is doing all it can to prevent the exclusion of a man whom it deems worthy of a certain honour from that advancement. The public of Akola have done their duty to their "long remembered" guide and instructor, who never changed nor wished to change his place. They are not so senseless that others who know nothing of the matter and are misdirected by their so-called leaders and informants may sneer at them for this their bold and vigorous conduct. The Commissioner, it is said, has assured the signatories through the Deputy Commissioner at Akola, that the claims of Mr. Aitken will not be passed over by the Government of India in filling up the important post, because he is a European, or because the native cause has been advocated by the Sabha as it is stated in the memorial. Assured by the confident tone of his reply, and by the previous conduct of the Local Government towards Mr. Aitken, the people have the strongest hope that he will get the post. But if he does not, it is an injury to Mr. Aitken while an insult to the Local Government.

A VOICE FROM AMRAOTI.

Amraoti, Feb. 20.

EDUCATION IN PANCHGANI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Number of visitors to this salubrious hill station during the hot weather in the plains suffer much by the want of education for their children, which throws them back in their studies on their return to the plains. Private tuition is now procurable, and if sufficient inducement offers, an English school will be duly opened for the reception of day scholars. The enterprise deserves well, and should receive the encouragement it deserves. The movement is an advance in the right direction, and it now rests with visitors to serve the interests of their children as to their education.

Feb. 24. J. P.

GENUINE SCOTCH WHISKY.

Wherever the Scotch race have penetrated through out the world, there also is to be found their national beverage—whisky. But unfortunately it comes out under such a variety of marks and brands, and so readily lends itself to adulteration and imitation, that it is often a difficult matter for the "Scot abroad" to discriminate the genuine article from the counterfeit. For the production of whisky, which is at once genuine and good, two conditions are essential.

The first requisite is that it must be distilled from malt only, not raw grain, potatoes, turnips, &c. From these last a cheap and trashy spirit can be easily made, and too much of this vile stuff finds its way under some fancy name and label into the Colonial markets. But it is a perversion of language to call this stuff whisky. The second requisite is clear moorland peat moss water and pure mountain air. A city atmosphere and impure water are fatal to good quality. These two essential conditions for the production of good and genuine whisky are only to be met with in the Highlands and islands of Scotland. Now the question which naturally presents itself is, "amongst the numerous brands of whisky in the market how are we to know which has been produced under the above conditions ? Is there any one brand which can be relied on as genuine Scotch whisky in the sense above explained ?" We are informed that there is one brand, and one only, which satisfies all the conditions above laid down, and that brand is the "Gaelic" or "Old Smuggler" whisky shipped by the Stirling Bonding Co., (Ltd.) of Stirling.—*The Gazette* St. John, N. B.

INCOME-TAX INCIDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—At a time when the members of the Financial Department of Government are ransacking their brains to hit upon new sources of taxation in order to recoup the loss to the Treasury arising from the exchange crisis, nobody seems to have given the least thought to the inequalities in the incidence of the income-tax. Although it is close upon eight years since the tax was last introduced, during the Viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin and at each session of the Indian National Congress the question of raising its low taxable minimum of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per annum has formed one of the subjects for discussion and resolution, strange to say nobody, so far as I am aware, has hitherto looked into the four corners of the Income-Tax Act, to find out whether it was enacted with a view to adjust its burdens impartially to all her Majesty's subjects, without any distinction in favour of a particular class or classes. It is none the less true, however, that while on the one hand the minimum income liable to the tax is, under its provisions, brought down to Rs. 500, so as to bring within its clutches poor clerks drawing Rs. 42 per mensem, on the other hand military officers are allowed exemption on their salaries up to Rs. 500 per mensem, or Rs. 6,000 a year, *i.e.* the exemption in their case extends to twelve times that of the poor clerks. This monstrous anomaly in the incidence of the tax has remained unexposed hitherto, simply because of the apathy of our public bodies and of the press both Anglo-Indian and Native when such a body as the Congress, which professedly works in the interests of the country, and consists of a large number of educated and public-spirited men, has remained silent about this gross injustice to the tax-payers of India, and when even additional members of the Supreme and Local Legislative Councils do not move in the matter by putting an interpellation to Government with a view to the amendment of the law on the point, it is no wonder that so much ignorance prevails about it among the mass of the people, and as a consequence this unjust provision of the Act remains intact on the statute book after so long an interval. I hope, however, that now at least, when the iniquity of the incidence is brought to light, it will not escape the watchful vigilance of our press and public association, and that they will not leave a stone unturned until they succeed in effacing this invidious anomaly from the pages of the statute book.

Clause (i) of Section 5 of the Income-Tax Act (No. II. of 1886) runs as follows :—

"Nothing in Section 4 shall render liable to the tax the salary of any officer, warrant-officer, non-commissioned officer or private of her Majesty's Forces or of her Majesty's Indian Forces who is not in an employment which, according to the ordinary practice, is held indifferently by military persons and civilians, and whose salary does not exceed five hundred rupees per mensem." Comment on the above is superfluous. Suffice it to say that no more obnoxious piece of fiscal legislation which unjustly favours the interests of a particular class at the expense of the general body of the taxpayers of India has been hitherto devised. The *raison d' etre* of the income-tax has been no other than the constantly growing military expenditure consequent upon the forward frontier policy which has already crippled the resources of India, and it is nothing but a cruel irony of fate that in the distribution of the burdens of the tax, the very persons who have been the cause of those burdens should, in addition to being sumptuously provided for by an impecunious population, be further exempted from taking their fair share of the burdens. The income-tax now almost promises to be a permanent impost levied for the purposes of providing the funds to meet the ever increasing demands of the Government of India, and the liability of contribution should, therefore, be equally and equitably distributed among all classes of her Majesty's subjects in India and cannot be tampered with or evaded in favour of particular classes without creating ill-will and discontent in the minds of those who have to bear the brunt of taxation to make up the deficit resulting from such exemptions.

What is wanted under the circumstance above set forth is a powerful public opinion, which will compel the Government to retrace its false step and remove this flaw in the Income-Tax Act, which to say the least is simply invidious and absurd, inasmuch as it exempts those persons who are comparatively well off to bear the burden and exacts the last pie from those who are already sufficiently weighted down and are living absolutely from hand to mouth.

Hoping that you will be pleased to find room for the above in your next issue.—Yours, &c.,

SPECTATOR.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hansa Line s s Ehrenfels, 1,521 tons, Captain T Wilkins, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s. s. Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (15th February) with a cargo of rice.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s. s. Aglaia, 1,166 tons, Captain G Grisogone, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant, from Colombo, (21st February) with a general cargo, three cabin and six deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s s Patna, Captain M. Couper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (Jan. 28) via Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Miss Keale. Rev. Ostermayer and son, and 20 deck.

The s. s. Asama, 2,450 tons, Captain A Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (27th January) with a cargo of 3,430 tons coals, Mr. Stephenson and six deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kola, 497 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain W. A. M. Pollock Gore, Major Von Donop, Mrs. Skinner, Captain H. F. Mercer, Band Master Light and wife, and 69 deck.

The Bombay-Japan Line s. s. Hiroshima Maru, 2,031 tons, Captain J. B. Macmillan, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Kobe (26th January) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Iwanazie, Mr. Nakahashi, Mr. Sanada, Master James, Master Morningstar, and three deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Tata and Sons.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Hiroshima Maru (s)	Macmillan	Kobe, Jan 26.
	Aglaia (s)	Grisogono	Colombo, Feb 21.
26	Asama (s)	Smith	Newport, Jan 27.
	Chupra (s)	Sheldrick	Rangoon, Feb 25.
	Patna (s)	Couper	Calcutta, Jan 28.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Florida (s)	Young	Antwerp.
	Ehrenfels (s)	Wilkins	Hamburg.

The steamer Kola, Captain Russell, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Arara, for Marseilles.
„ Aglaia, for Colombo.
„ Aston Hall, for Liverpool.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Karagola s	Robertson	Bombay.
	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Bombay.
	Mahanudi s	D Adam	Bombay.
15	Melbridge s	Barge	Delagoa Bay.
16	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay.
	Satrunji s	F Ahmed	Bombay.
17	Pemba s	Rothwell	Bombay.
19	Mecca s	Skinner	Persian Gulf.
20	Pachumba s	Gillett	Bombay.
	Eton s	Newcomb	London.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
14	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Bombay.
15	Mahanudi s	D Adam	Bombay.
17	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay.
	Satrunji s	F Ahmed	Bombay.
19	Melbridge s	Barge	Port Said for orders.
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
20	Mecca s	Spinner	Bombay.
	Pachumba s	Gillett	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Eton, Newcomb, McIver Mackenzie &c., (not known).

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending February 24, compared with the statement of February 17, 1894 :—

	Feb. 17.	Feb. 24.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other autherized Securities	43,50,000	43,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,47,623	40,13,659
Do. do. at Branches	47,66,088	54,17,871
Other Deposits	2,86,64,722	2,64,11,700
Post Bills	6,201	6,201
Cash Credits, undrawn	28,13,963	33,64,619
Rs.	5,49,48,597	5,35,64,050
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	90,07,625	87,55,826
Cash Credits on do. do.	70,22,517	74,08,356
Loans do. do.	70,49,935	73,15,739
Current Accounts overdrawn		
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,70,60,417	1,69,27,254
Dead Stock Rs. 6,78,361 Applied in reduction 2,85,000		
	3,92,949	3,93,364
Stamps, &c.	22,184	22,090
Bullion	...	...
Cash Balances with other Banks	2,65,532	6,05,805
Cash and Currency Notes	1,41,27,438	1,21,35,616
Rs.	5,49,48,597	5,35,64,050

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains, Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

"LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA," by DUNCAN McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Rs. 4. Can be had at the Oriental Life Office, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DRAWING ROOM SIDE TABLES in Polished Iron, now extensively used in all Drawing Rooms, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 30.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

MATCHLESS TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION!! Fresh Consignments of New Season Indian Teas from most celebrated Tea Gardens. Unsorted Orange Pekoe, at Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, 14 as.; Breakfast Mixture, 12 as. per lb.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

FEATHER PILLOWS, made from best English Feathers, Chemically Purified. All Sizes kept in Stock by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Also Down Quilts.

FOR SALE.—To make room for New Ones, Two Foolscap Size PRINTING MACHINES. Can be worked with Hand or Steam power. Apply to DUFTUR ASHKARA PRESS, between 10 A.M. and 5 P.M.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. C. LIBERIOS' Valuable Furniture, Japan Ware, Ornaments, Dogs, &c., at Colaba, opposite Tram Stables, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

FRENCH and GERMAN, TAUGHT QUICKLY by an Experienced English Tutor. Terms moderate. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to TUTOR, care of this Office.

OUR Daily Ground MOCCA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being Roasted and Ground in closed cylinders, the fine aroma is preserved. This Coffee has attained general approbation of the public, and those who have not used it are strongly recommended to give it a Trial. Money will be returned if the Coffee is not approved of.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abdool Rheman Street, near Crawford Market. Liberal Trade Discount to Large Buyers. Price List on application.

SELF-INKING PADS for RUBBER STAMPS, in the most Brilliant Colors, in 3 Sizes, Re. 1, 1-8 and 2. Red, Violet, Blue, Green and Black.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

INDIAN POTTERY, Drapings and Old Arms. Our collection is Unique, and cannot be rivalled in India. Very suitable for Decorative purposes.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

WANTED, a CERTIFICATED ENGINEER, holding First Class Board of Trade or Colonial Certificate of Competency as Engineer and Dredging Superintendent, for the Madras Government Dredger "Wenlock." Salary Rs. 200 per Mensem without Rations. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to the PRESIDENCY PORT OFFICER, Madras.

PIANOFORTE TUNER, WANTED, for the Hills. Must be able to Repair and be Steady. One who can Ride preferred. Apply, stating full particulars as to previous situations, to "TUNER," care of this Paper.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

HEAVY LEATHER MACHINES, for all sorts of Leather Work, could be had at THE SINGER MANUFACTURIING COMPANY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official cources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Contains every Convenience. Under the Entire Management of the Proprietor. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON, before making final arrangements elsewhere.

150° SNOWFLAKE KEROSINE OIL, for SALE. Apply, ABDULA ALIMAHOMED FAZALBHOY and Co., Khoja Moholla, or Gunpowder Bunder, Mazgaon.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

FRESH OILMAN'S STORES.—Our prices defy Competition. Rhubarb Tart Fruit, As. 7. Greengage, As. 12. Potted Meat, As. 5. Mixed Pickles, As. 6. Five per cent. charged extra.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

GENTS' 2-Button White KID GLOVES, reliable quality, Rs. 2 per Pair, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

ART EXHIBITION.—Exhibitors will please send for these Pictures at the Secretariat, between 10 and 5, on MONDAY, 26th and TUESDAY, 27th.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SINGER & CO.'S BICYCLES.—Large Stock at ADDISON and Co.'s Madras Cycle Stores. Ask for Free Delivery Prices.

JUST OPENED.—A Splendid Selection of English and French CLOCKS of the latest Style and Novelty in MARBEL, ONYX-STONE, PORCELAIN, BRONZE and Wooden Cases. Prices beyond Competition.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. K. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

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Suites of Rooms exposed to the refreshing and health-giving Westerly Breezes, and commanding the most picturesque aspect of the Hills and Valleys.

Particulars may be ascertained either from the MANAGER there, or from the MANAGER, Cumballa Hotel, Bombay.

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REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
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PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 26.

SATURDAY's market advices through Reuter were noticed in our report under that evening's date; and no later news is since to hand through that channel.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows, the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	3,33,964
" " Branches...	Inc.	"	6,51,783
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	22,53,022
Government Securities	"	"	2,51,799
Other authorized "	Nil		Nil
Loans	Inc.	"	2,65,804
Bills Discounted and purchased..	Dec.	"	1,33,163
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	3,40,273
Cash..............................	Dec.	"	19,91,822

Although no further advance in the Presidency Bank's rates was deemed necessary at the Board meeting last Thursday, in view probably of the still sluggish state of the export trade, the Statement of Affairs issued to-day, disclosing a falling off in the Cash Balance of some 20 lakhs indicates the still daily increasing demand for Money for purposes of trade. The principal change in the week covered by the present Returns was in Private Deposits from which withdrawals to the extent of 22½ lakhs had taken place; only a small increase having occurred in Loans, while, in Bills Discounted there had been a slight falling off. Altogether the net increase in trade requirements last week was over 23¾ lakhs, this withdrawal from the Cash Balance having, however, been counterbalanced to some extent by a net increase in Public Deposits at the Banks' head office and branches; and it may be pointed out that although the export demand for our principal staple has almost ceased for the moment, there are already some 90,000 bales of Cotton more to be financed for than was the case at this time last year.

COTTON.—Prices in our local market have given way to-day Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in response to the lower quotations from Liverpool and New York, the tone of the market having been quiet, and business upon a very small scale. Exporters have bought only 200 bales of Broach, at Rs. 225; and 200 Bengal, at Rs. 156; while the Mills have taken 250 each of new Dhulia, at Rs. 159 to Rs. 165, and Barsi, at Rs. 192 to Rs. 195; 200 Bhilwara, at Rs. 172; and 50 Miraj, at Rs. 195 per candy.

WHEAT.—A decline of one anna per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Pessy* to-day; but other descriptions are unchanged in value, the tone of the market having remained quiet, and export business very limited. We quote:—

White Pessy...........	91 per cent.,	Rs. 3-14-6
Do.	85 "	" 3-12-6

SEEDS.—An advance of one anna per cwt. has been established to-day in *Linseed*; while *Rapeseed* has declined to the same extent. Only the usual small volume of export business has been passing, and the feeling has remained quiet. We quote at closing:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-4-6 to Rs. 7-6-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-12-0 to " 6-14-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-4-0 to " 6-6-0	"
Do. Red do.......	" 5-12-0 to " 5-14-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton..................................	11,583	bales.
Wheat...................................	15,845	cwts.
Linseed	38,346	"
Rapeseed	7,903	"
Gingellyseed	8,862	"
Groundnuts	13,610	"
Castorseed............................	612	"
Rice	6,951	"

FREIGHTS are firm for March loading at Saturday's quotations. Forward rates are steady with more enquiry for tonnage. Business has been done for Marseilles at 19s. per ton; Hull, Hamburg, and Dunkirk, April shipment, at 19s. 6d. per ton; and Antwerp, for May shipment, at 18s. 6d. per ton for Seeds.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 1½d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 1 17-32d. for Demand, and has remained practically unchanged throughout the day, a fair amount of Bank remittance having been taken at these rates. For 3 months' sights Credits the rate has been 1s. 1 21-32d. for this and next mail, and beyond that, nominally 1-16d. per month lower, though probably better terms might have been obtained for actual business. The market closed unsettled as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 1 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	..1s. 1½d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 1 19-32d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 1 21-32d.	"
Francs do.	...1·43⅜	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened steady, at 101¼ for Fours, for Money and Account, at which rate early business was done for the settlement; and later on at 101 11-16. Towards the close the feeling became weak, and the rate left off at the opening level; 99 being quoted for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been more movement in this market to-day, and prices of Cotton Mill and Press Scrip have in many cases been reduced to our revised quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 1,122½.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 5/8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	99 7/8
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	56 7/8
Bar Silver	27¼

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 24.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday evening.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, FEB. 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Assam arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, FEB. 25.

The P. and O. Company's Rohilla arrived here this afternoon.

The M. M. Company's steamer La Sayne left Aden for Bombay (via Karachi) on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 6 a.m.

The M. M. Company's steamer Pei-Ho left Aden for Zanzibar on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 4 a.m.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 27.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal.

781—Roughton and B—Dame Janbai vs Salla Mahomed Jafferbhai and another—Little, S N and B.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

603-93—Balkrishna V N K—Raghunath Manjee and others vs Noora Vajir Sillia and another.
636-93—Little S N and B Bamonjee Cawasjee Tapia and another Hambai and others.
642-93—K D Shroff—Jehangir Dadabhoy and another vs Burjorjee Sorabjee Shroff.
645-93—Chalk W and S—Narayen Pandurang Bhandarker vs Waman Pandurang Bhandarker.
12-94—Payne G and S—Hajee Ali Sulleman vs Moosa Succoor and another.
28-94—Framjee and M—Damodhur Gokaldas and another vs Purshotum Bhimjee and others—Crawford B and Co.

Defended New Long Cause.

591-93—Thakurdas, D and C—Karimjee Allibhoy vs Edward H Elsworthy—Crawford, B and Co—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

379-93—Payne, G and S—Jacob alias Sassoon and others vs Rowjee Nanchand and another—Brown and M.
586-90—Crawford, B and Co—Khimjee Jairam and another vs Govindjee Thakersee Mooljee—Thakurdas, D and C.
424-92—Brown and M—Luchminarayen Withaldas vs Soonkaram Girajee—T A Bland.
117-93—Payne, G and S—Gordhandas Pranjiwan and another vs Mulji Cursonji and another—J C Cama.
650-91—Chalk, W and S—Byramjee Bhimjeebhoy Mistry vs Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kapadia and another—J C Cama.
37-89—Little, S N and B—Dona Dolores Escolana Tarregrosa, and another vs Ramabai and another—Payne G Sands

THE ORIGIN OF SUMPTUARY CARPETS IN THE EAST.

ON Saturday next, [March 3rd, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will publish the first part of a Monograph on this subject, written by Sir George Birdwood for a Work, entitled "Oriental Carpets," now in the Press to be published in German, French, English, and Italian, by the Austro-Hungarian Government, with a view to improve the Art of Carpet Manufacture in Europe.

This splendid work will give illustrations in colours of every Carpet that has become famous; with the engravings will be bound up Monographs on "Persian Carpets" by Mr. C. Purdon Clark, on "Indian Carpets" by Mr. Vincent Robinson, and on the "Designs of Carpets" by Mr. Bodé.

The leading Monograph on the "History of the Oriental Manufacture of Sumptuary Carpets" was entrusted to Sir George Birdwood. We are privileged to give our readers this masterpiece in anticipation, and we avail ourselves of the permission to divide it into parts, of which the first will appear in next Saturday's issue.

The following is the complete title and the opening paragraph, which gives the key-note of a work that has been a labour of love to the author:—

THE TERMLESS ANTIQUITY, HISTORICAL CONTINUITY, AND INTEGRAL IDENTITY OF THE

ORIENTAL MANUFACTURE OF SUMPTUARY CARPETS,

by

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D.

"As I have in the present monograph to deal with the question of the Origin of Oriental Carpets, I will at once state that, having from my earliest childhood been familiarised with the entire range of the artistic handicrafts of Southern and Western Asia, and for the last forty years of my life, with every passage in classical literature relating to the sumptuary arts of antiquity, and having always been accustomed to interpret the whole life of the ancient Pagan West by that of the modern, but still for the greater part, Pagan East, I have long since been led, by an overwhelming inference from the gradually accumulated special facts, thus, ever present to my mind, to the tentative conclusion that the sumptuary carpets now manufactured in Turkey, Persia, Central Asia, and India, are in texture, design, and colouring, and indeed in every decorative detail and technical manipulation, essentially identical, in all their traditionary denominations with the Oriental carpets known to the Greeks and Romans, and that, "through the dark backward and abysm of time," no limit can be given, on this side of B. C. 5000, to the date of their origin in the Valley of the Nile, and by the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HAYDON—February 4, at Malmesbury, Wiltshire, Ellen Sophia, wife of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Haydon, Royal Engineers.

BARODA.

BIRTH.

LITTLEDALE—February 25, at Baroda, the wife of Harold Littledale, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1894.

In view of the conversation the Maharaja of Darbhanga had with a representative of the *Bombay Gazette* a few days ago respecting the Behar Cadastral Survey, it will be both instructive and interesting to briefly review the circumstances under which it was decided to carry out a work so strongly objected to by his Highness the Maharaja and his fellow-zemindars. Their contention is that the Government has no right to levy any demand upon them except the revenue fixed by Lord Cornwallis in the Permanent Settlement of a century ago. They regard the fixing of nearly the whole of the cost of the survey upon themselves and their tenants as part of a deliberate policy aimed at the gradual repeal of the settlement. The Government of India, it is scarcely needful to be said disclaim any such policy, and state that for the adequate protection of the tenants the record-of-rights is a necessity. For years this necessity has been acknowledged in official circles in all provinces except Madras. But in Bengal the acknowledgment led to no positive movement, and successive Lieutenant Governors shrunk from a task of such magnitude and importance until Sir George Campbell took the matter up with the approval of Lord Mayo. Lord Northbrook, however, took a different view and the question was laid aside until the charge of Bengal was assumed by Sir Charles Elliott. Sir Charles was the author of the Famine Commissioner's Report, in which a survey of lands was strongly urged. He offered to commence and carry through the long-delayed measure. This offer was accepted by the Government of India, and the policy was confirmed by the Secretary of State, who in his despatch on the subject, written at the close of 1891, made the suggestion that a considerable number of Behar villagers should be trained and employed in the undertaking "so that the survey may leave behind it an indigenous agency capable of maintaining correct field maps and records hereafter." Lord Cross added, that as some little disturbance to the people was inseparable from such an undertaking, it was desirable to carry it through as promptly as possible. When sanction was accorded to the proposal it was contemplated that the measure would be followed by a scheme for keeping the maps and records up to date. Sir Charles Elliott himself intimated that this was his intention, at the same time expressing his belief that in Behar, where the patwari organization had fallen into disuse, it might be desirable to establish a separate agency, the nature of which he briefly described, and promised that when he had consulted his revenue officials he would submit a further report on the subject to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

Before the promised report was prepared Sir Charles Elliott left India on furlough. Sir Antony MacDonnell, his temporary successor in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, submitted a provisional scheme which closely agreed with the one roughly sketched by Sir Charles Elliott. Upon the suggestion of Sir Antony MacDonnell a conference was held last August at Mozufferpur, the planters' capital of Behar, for the purpose of more fully considering the scheme. In September last Sir Antony MacDonnell submitted the Bill, and rules which he considered necessary for carrying out the proposals of the conference. He suggested the imposition of a cess not exceeding three pies in every rupee of rental, from the proceeds of which the new establishment should be paid. It was, however, represented to the Government of India that there would be considerable difficulty in criticising these proposals without the advice of experts; that the continuous maintenance of maps and records in other Provinces was a new policy; that the systems developed in each province were found to differ in some important points; that the opportunity might be taken to bring the varying practices in other Provinces than Bengal as far as possible into conformity, and that when the general principles on which the record should be maintained in outside Provinces had been settled, the question how far they could be adopted in Bengal, should be taken up. Lord Lansdowne felt the justice of these representations, and desired that a conference should be held in Calcutta during the winter season. This was considered the more desirable as it was known that Sir Charles Elliott had since 1892 somewhat changed his views, which are not now in accord with his own scheme. The position was, therefore, looked upon as one in which the conclusions of a conference of experts would tend to prevent embarrassment, and further, would carry with it the advantage of providing the best available criticism on the Bill. It was also thought that the opposition of the zemindars might be to some extent mitigated by the association of their representatives in the deliberations of the conference. The present activity of the Landholders' Association in Behar does not, however, justify this sanguine forecast. In the first week of the present year, the conference from which such great things were expected, commenced its sittings at Calcutta. It supported the general principles of the policy, embodied in Sir Antony MacDonnell's Bill and rules. At the same time the experts from other provinces protested strongly against adopting the device of a periodical revision of the map and record, and insisted that the protection of the tenant would not be secured unless the records were kept up to date.

The agitation which is still being carried on in opposition to the survey is one of the best organised and ably-conducted movements ever witnessed in Behar. Meetings of zemindars have been held in Calcutta and in Behar of planters, and of ryots, respectively, to protest both against the survey, and the cesses from which its cost would have for the most part to be defrayed. The co-operation of the National Congress was enlisted; questions on the subject were asked in the House of Commons and strongly-worded memorials were issued by the Landlords' Associations in Behar. These memorials were dealt with in two comprehensive Minutes by Sir Antony MacDonnell, who, as one of the principal authors of the Rent Act, claimed to be exceptionally conversant with the reasons that led to those provisions in the Act which contemplated the framing of the map and record-of-rights in the Bengal Districts. The first and foremost reason assigned was the protection of the tenant against the landlord. But Sir Antony urged that the landlords themselves would ultimately derive benefit from the maintenance of a record of their rights; that the work of the Civil and Revenue Courts would be facilitated, and general administration would be materially improved by the measure; and that there was no real agitation on the part of the tenants against the project, of the merits or demerits of which—though it was designed for their protection—they were practically ignorant. He contended the records of rights would be useless unless they were continuously maintained. In forwarding Sir Antony MacDonnell's Minutes to the Secretary of State, the Government of India expressed an opinion that they were a complete answer to the memorials which had been submitted. In a despatch written last December Lord Kimberley concurred in the decision of the Government of India so far as regarded the prosecution of the initial survey and record. The question remaining unsettled in connection with the survey when Lord Elgin took over the Viceregal office, and presumably still undecided is that of the share the Government of India should accept in the cost of the proceedings. When the scheme was first sanctioned it was settled that the Government should pay for so much of the expense as could be fairly debited to the construction of topographical maps which must sooner or later have been made at the cost of the State for purposes of general administration and for the convenience of the public. This, it was estimated, would amount to one-eighth of the whole cost. The remaining seven-eights were, in accordance with previous instructions from the Secretary of State, equally divided between the zemindars and the ryots. The Secretary of State has, however, recently intimated his willingness that a larger share of the burden should be borne by Government. It seems, moreover, that questions have arisen in connection with the methods of framing the initial record of rights involving a difference of opinion between Sir Charles Elliott and Sir Antony MacDonnell, and until these are settled it is felt to be impossible to prepare an estimate of the probable cost of survey operations. It is, however, anticipated that in a very short time revised estimates will be placed before the Government of India, who will then consider the question how far the State shall contribute any further share of the cost of the survey. Meanwhile the agitation against the undertaking is being prosecuted with vigour. The Maharaja of Darbhanga has printed an ably-written memorandum "for the information of Parliament," giving the zemindar's side of the question, and (as the author would say), that of the ryots as well. A pamphlet, replying to Sir Antony MacDonnell's Minutes, has also been circulated. Petitions to Parliament against the survey have been prepared and are being numerously signed by both landlords and tenants, the latter complaining of the prospect of extortion on the part of the petty survey officers. So far as present indications go, the whole question—the history of which we have impartially summarised—is likely to continue to attract a good deal of attention, both on account of its intrinsic importance and of the principles of political economy which it involves.

WE much fear that the statement published by the *Englishman* that communications are passing between the Government of India and the Secretary of State with a view to the inclusion of cotton goods in the schedule of imports on which a duty is to be levied under the new Budget, is too good to be true. The same political influence which was brought to bear on previous Governments to procure the abolition of the duty on Lancashire goods is quite strong enough to prevent their re-imposition by the present Government, especially with a General Election looming in the not distant future. That the Government of India, and for that matter the Secretary of State and the India Office also, would willingly re-impose the cotton duties if there were not sixty-six members of Parliament banded together to wreak vengeance on any Cabinet that sanctioned such a measure we have little doubt. But as matters stand any hope of the kind is certain to prove illusory. It is far more likely that silver will figure in the list of dutiable articles, but it is always a mistake to count the chickens before they are hatched. It is doubtful whether a final decision has yet been taken in regard to the alternatives before the Government. No one can tell to-day what the morrow may bring forth. Exchange may recover in March as rapidly and as unexpectedly as it has fallen since the new year began. It may on the other hand continue to decline. Under such circumstances it would be unwise to come to an absolute decision as to the measures to be adopted to meet the deficit. A good deal must depend on whether the deficit for the coming year promises to be three crores and-a-half or five. If exchange rises under the exigencies of the export trade the new taxation need not be so heavy as it must be if exchange takes another turn for the worse. With a sick and dying currency it is hard to forecast what may happen in the three weeks which have now to elapse before Mr. Westland places his Budget before the Supreme Council.

AN influential London newspaper has been alarmed by our recent remarks on the effects of the great coal war in England on the trade in the East. Reproducing our observations, our contemporary points the moral which we left to the intelligence of our readers to deduce. Here then, he exclaims, is one of our principal markets seriously encroached upon. But he goes much further than we, when he asserts that this result is the outcome of the short-sighted policy of some of the English coal proprietors. It also declares that not only is the miners' struggle to maintain a living wage will be accentuated by loss of custom, but "Lancashire lads" have a crow to pick with the very shipping company which boasts of its consumption of alien coal. Sir Thomas Sutherland, in dealing with the coal question, did not, our contemporary observes, think it necessary to state, that as a further incentive to British trade his company was carrying native cotton from Bombay to Japan at two rupees, or half-a-crown per ton, while the open-handed Lancashire spinner, shipping from London, was let off with the trifling rate of thirty shillings per ton, which with twenty-five shillings per ton railway carriage enables him to come in a matter of fifty-two shillings and sixpence per ton dearer than the Bombay producer. Our contemporary—the *Chronicle*—has not apparently studied the freight-war which is now going on betwixt Bombay and Japan. He declares that it requires no great grasp of figures to realise how disastrously this must react upon the British exporter, the British spinner, and, not least, the British operative. Bombay to Japan (say six thousand miles) half-a-crown per ton freight. London to Japan (including railway carriage, say eleven thousand miles) fifty-five shillings per ton! And this, too, exclaims the *Chronicle*, to be perpetrated by a company whose subsidy from the State averages annually something like a quarter-of-a-million pounds sterling! If we are thus as a nation, concludes the London journal, to provide the powder and shot for this powerful company, simply in order to be shot at, it seems to us that the issue of the munitions of war ought to be curtailed, and the whole question thoroughly ventilated. But then it would have been as well if our contemporary had investigated the subject just a little more before writing. The P. and O. and the other regular Companies reduced their rates to a nominal figure as a measure of defence against foreign aggression.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS has made a donation of Rs. 50 to the Bombay High School Athletic Association towards providing medals for the winners in the sports latey held by the Association.

JAN MAHOMED GOOLAM MAHOMED was sentenced to death by the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons at the last Criminal Sessions for the murder of a weaver's girl, about six years of age, and the man's execution was fixed for Thursday next. Government have, however, extended mercy to the convict, and the sentence of death has been commuted to transportation for life.

A MEETING of the Senate, of the Bombay University will be held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on Tuesday, the 13th March, at 5-15 p.m. The business before the meeting includes the appointment of three members of the board of accounts for the ensuing year, the appointment of new Fellows to Faculties, and the consideration of an anonymous offer of Rs. 6,000 in 4 per cent. Government promissory notes for the foundation of a gold medal, to be called the Kashinath Trimbak Telang Gold Medal. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna will propose the acceptance of the offer, and that the following regulations be adopted for awarding the medal. That it be awarded annually to the candidate who passes the examination for the Degree of M. A in the first or second class with the highest number of marks in History and Philosophy, the annual income of the Fund to be subject to a deduction of 5 per cent. to be contributed to the General Fund of the University. A prize consisting of books of the value of the surplus left over out of the annual income of the Fund shall also be awarded to the medallist. The Senate will also consider the review and analysis of publications registered in 1892, submitted to Government by the Registrar of Native Publications, more particularly in regard to certain points affecting the policy of the University. Dr. W. G. Deshmukh, B.A., B.Sc., has given notice of a resolution on the subject. A number of proposals for the revision of the regulations for awarding scholarship and holding examination will also be brought forward, propositions will also be made for the revision of the dates of the various University Examinations.

WITH all due deference to Mr. Steele and Mr. Stevenson, *Capital* says, we beg to differ from their views. We deny that the legislation of 26th June *per se* has been a failure; it has not had a chance. If an incompetent person were put in charge of a steam-engine, and an explosion occurred, could it seriously be argued that steam-engines were failures? Yet this is in effect what this resolution would lay down. If the closure of the mints had been attended by a sliding scale of duty on silver, if the Secretary of State had fixed no minimum, but had gone on selling his bills as before in lots of 40 to 50 lakhs a week, we have no hesitation in saying that the rupee would be now very close upon 1s. 4d. Having deliberately ignored every factor required to make the scheme a success, it is not surprising that so far it has been a failure, but this has not been the fault of the scheme, but of the operators.

MR. E. W. NOBLE was admitted a Solicitor of the High Court before the Honorable Mr. Justice Parsons on Saturday last. We understand that he has entered into partnership with Mr. T. A. Bland.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Mr. Sandwith, 8th Hussars, only son of the late Humphry Sandwith, C.B., and Mabel, youngest daughter of Major-General Sir Richard Pollock, K.C.S.I.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DISASTER NEAR BATHURST.

LOSS OF A FIELD-PIECE.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

Later accounts of the disaster near Bathurst state that the number of wounded amounts to fifty-four.

The expedition consisted of a Naval Brigade, numbering two hundred men, but none of the men from the West Indian Regiments were in it, as was at first stated.

The Brigade, in addition to their heavy casualties, lost a field-piece and six thousand rounds of ammunition, which were afterwards used against a party from H. M. S. Alecto which attempted a landing on the seaboard town of Gorjor. The heavy fire from the enemy, however, prevented the landing.

Reinforcements are expected shortly, when the offensive will be resumed.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

Her Majesty the Queen has invested Sir Mortimer Durand with the insignia of the Order of Knight Commander of the Star of India.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 26.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, with the outward English mails of the 16th inst., left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m., to-day.

SAD FATALITY AT DEHRA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

A sad accident occurred, on Friday night, to Mr. J. Maxwell Carter, Head-master of the North-Western Railway School, at Mussoorie, who was returning from leave. While crossing the dry bed of the Sindal River, just on the other side of Dehra, his *ghari* struck a stone and upset. Trying to jump out, he was knocked down and his head completely smashed.

He died immediately. Mrs. Carter and her two daughters, who were travelling in a separate conveyance ahead, knew nothing of the accident.

RAILWAY EMPLOYES AND EXCHANGE.

A largely-attended meeting of European employes of the East Indian Railway was held at Jamalpur, on Friday evening, to consider their position in respect to the continued fall in exchange and the question of compensation. No answer having been received to their petitions on the subject to the board of directors, resolutions were passed to the effect that the co-operation of the other railway centres should be invited with a view to an organised movement to press their claims.

THE COMING BUDGET.

SWEEPING RETRENCHMENTS.

It is rumoured that the forthcoming Budget will show a heavy deficit, due to the fall of exchange, heavy interest on gold loans, and exchange compensation.

Sweeping retrenchments are said to be contemplated, and are actually being made in the Public Works Department. A large reserve, due to the undrawn Council Bills of last year, will probably result in a withdrawal of the Four per cent. loan or its conversion into three and a-half per cent to cover heavy interest accruing on the temporary gold loan in England.

ANTICIPATED RISE OF EXCHANGE.

The Government evidently anticipates a rise in exchange, as the rate of remittance between the Indian and Home Governments has been fixed at 1s. 3¼d. against last year's 1s. 2¾d.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

MONSTER MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

The public meeting convened this afternoon at the Town Hall, in connection with the currency question, was very largely attended, and various speakers were enthusiastically received. Two resolutions were passed with acclamation. The first resolution viewed with great alarm the rapid diminution in the purchasing power of the rupee, and greatly increased taxation which was rendered necessary by its lower gold value. The meeting called on Government to use every effort to bring about a settlement of the silver question by international agreement. The second resolution considered it imperative that the so-called home charges and expenditure in India should be immediately and strictly revised, by a Royal Commission composed in part of members of the House of Commons and non-officials resident in India, and that particular attention should be directed to the exchange compensation allowance lately granted by Government to certain classes of its servants, and which was already absorbing the whole of the income-tax collected from non-officials, which became more profitable to its recipients and more burdensome to the country with every fall in the rupee. It was resolved to send copies of the above resolutions to the House of Commons through the Indian Government.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 26

Mr. M, Finucane, Director of Agriculture in Bengal, will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agriculture Department, when Mr. Buck proceeds on leave for a few days.

THE UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The sixth annual meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce was held at Cawnpore on Saturday. The Hon. Mr. W. E. Cooper was elected president, Mr. McRobert, vice-president, and Messrs. Beer, Bevis, Harwood, Stringfellow, and Sanders, members, to form the committee for this year.

THE INDIAN PORTS ACT.

The Legislative Department have now under their consideration another amendment of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, with a view to admitting the regulations being made for the improvement of the condition of sailors' quarters on ships in Indian ports.

A MEMORIAL TO THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

The Bishop of Lucknow and clergymen of the diocese have sent in a memorial to the Opium Commission on the lines of that adopted at Calcutta. It adds that the use of the drug has not been found to interfere in any way with missionary work.

A FATAL TURF ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 26.

At the Bangalore Gymkhana Meeting, on Saturday, during the hurdle race, a horse became unmanageable and landed right on the top of the crowd, Mr. Honner, a retired postal official, being knocked down, and expired shortly afterwards.

As our telegrams briefly notified, at a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday, Sir Forbes Adam, C. I. E., (Messrs. William Graham and Company of Manchester) was elected president for the ensuing year. Mr. John Alexander Beith (Messrs. Beith, Stevenson and Company of Manchester) was elected vice-president and Mr. Benjamin Armitage, of Chomlea (Sir Elkanah Armitage and Sons, Limited, of Manchester) was re-elected treasurer.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 9.

FAMOUS ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUBS.

THE football world knows little of its greatest clubs. Hence I have undertaken to in a measure throw light on the history of some of these popular organizations. In a letter of these dimensions one cannot exhaust so large a subject, but even then half a loaf is better than no bread. My investigations led me to declare that great clubs from little cliques spring. I purpose to write you concerning Blackburn Rovers, Sunderland, Preston North End, Notts Forest, Everton, and Queen's Park. Each of these six famous clubs had very small beginnings. Like most babies, they were very wee things to commence with. Power, skill, and fame came with older growth and older experience. Thus the Rovers sprang from the desire of a few public schoolboys to amuse themselves. Sunderland had its origin in the wish of some young men to enjoy healthy exercise. It was quite a parochial team at first. Preston North End developed out of a cricket club to which the members paid a few coppers a week. A love of hockey on the part of a few athletic individuals brought Notts Forest into existence. A handful of football enthusiasts at Anfield were the architects of Everton, while Queen's Park, the premier club of Scotland, has been evolved out of the association of a few Y. M. C. A. devotees who had banded themselves together for the purposes of recreation, and paid a subscription of sixpence per annum. Hence I remark great clubs from little cliques spring. There must be some vitality and charm in football.

BLACKBURN ROVERS.

No English organization has been so long in the forefront of the battle as the Blackburn Rovers. This club has always been in the van, and for the high standard of skill maintained for so long, praise is not merely due to the players but to the managers as well. Among these officials not one is better known than Mr. John Lewis, a schoolmaster in that Lancashire town, who is undoubtedly the founder. In 1872 a circular was issued inviting about a score of young men who had recently returned from the public schools, and were likely to play football as a recreation, to attend a meeting. At this gathering "The Rovers' Football Club, Blackburn," was formed, and the founders were John Lewis, A. Constantine, and R. Birtwistle—a trio who deserve as much immortality as people are likely to get in this world. For the first two or three years the Rovers had no ground of their own, and had either to play on land which was common property, or on the enclosures of their opponents, for there were rival teams, and among them such as Turton, Darwen, and Church. Despite this serious drawback the Rovers never lost a match in the first twelve months of their existence. The Rovers gradually gained in power, and began to overshadow most local clubs, their bitterest opponents being the men from the "peaceful valley" of Darwen. In 1877-78 the Rovers secured a ground and played "foreigners," such as the Glasgow Partick Club and Sheffield. Mr. A. N. Hornby, who is a native of Blackburn, assisted the Rovers in this their first encounter with a Scotch eleven, and, moreover, helped them to win by 2 to 1. What an omen was this of great victories to come over Caledonians! Next season the Rovers went still further afield in search of foemen, but they won more than half of their matches. In 1879-80 the Lancashire Football Association offered an exceedingly handsome challenge cup for competition, and the Rovers tried hard to carry it off, but Darwen proved invincible. In 1880-81 neither Darwen nor the Rovers entered the lists, but the latter became so irresistible that they achieved not merely local but national fame by their great successes both for the Lancashire Cup and the insignificant looking but more highly prized trophy offered by the English Football Association. The Rovers carried off the Lancashire Cup four times in succession, in the years 1882-83-84-85, but since the last date named the honour has fallen to other teams. In the spring of the same year that they first secured their county cup the Rovers had the memorable distinction of being the first provincial team to reach the final tie in the national competition. They had to face the Old Etonians, then in the zenith of their power. The "countrymen" went up to London town with their supporters, who were dobbed "a northern horde," and libelled right and left by the Metropolitan newspaper men who had dwelt only in the tents of the angels of Cockaigne. The Rovers had the best of the game, but were overthrown by the bare majority of one goal. However, in 1883, the Blackburn Olympic, long since dead, revenged the route of their townsmen, and beat the Eton boys by two to one. Then the Rovers came again, and enjoyed unrivalled ascendancy, for in 1884-85-86 they won the National Cup, on two occasions vanquishing Queen's Park (or, more properly speaking, Scotland), and West Bromwich Albion, after a draw. It is worthy of note that in each of their finals with Queen's Park the Rovers scored twice by the aid of the same players, namely, dapper Jimmy Brown, their unrivalled centre, and Jimmy Forrest, their wonderful teetotal half-back. The drawn game with the Albion was re-played at Derby, and should be remembered as the first final decided out of London. In these three successful final ties the Rovers only played sixteen men. The football Association, to mark their sense of the achievement of the club in winning the cup thrice in succession, presented the Rovers with a handsome commemorative shield. In 1887-88-89 the Rovers never reached the final stage, but in 1890 they again carried the cup off, the runners-up being Sheffield Wednesday. The "Blades" were thrashed to the extent of 6—1—the highest score ever made in the final—which is not surprising when it is remembered that good judges asserted that this was the smartest eleven the Rovers ever had. In 1891 the Rovers once more bore the cup away in triumph, their antagonists at the Oval being Notts, who, despite their confidence, lost by 3 to 1. Thus the Rovers equalled the deeds of the Wanderers, who won the cup on five occasions. But the Rovers are entitled to the greater meed of praise, for football since 1878, when the Wanderers were last the holders, had much improved, and was much more a common accomplishment. Still there are people who declare that the Rovers have been exceedingly lucky in the cup ties, and a close examination of their performances in the League since its foundation in 1888 rather leads one to that conclusion. The club has never won the League Championship. In 1889 they finished fourth, in 1890 third, in 1891 sixth, in 1892 ninth, and in 1893 eighth. Thus in 1890 and 1891 we have the club which is third and sixth the champions by the cup test system. This season the Rovers are doing better than ever in the League, as they had up to last Saturday won 14 matches and scored 30 points, or more than in any of the previous League tourneys. Still they are hardly likely to gain the coveted distinction in 1894, seeing that Aston Villa with two more matches played have a lead of seven points, especially when we note that of the five games left for Aston Villa four are at their ground at Perry Barr, and one of those with the Rovers, while the Blackburn team have four out of their remaining seven contests to play on the ground of their opponents. Still taken for all in all the Rovers have been a wonderful team, and have exercised a powerful influence on football.

SUNDERLAND

I have on my list next. Sunderland, as already indicated, was a comparatively small local club for a few seasons, during which, however, it carried off the local cups. A few years ago one or two enterprising men of means on the banks of the Wear determined to turn the concern into a professional organization, and to make a bold bid for glory and gold. With this object in view Tom Watson, of Newcastle, a cute Northerner, was invited to be secretary and manager. It is to this gentleman's foresight and energy that Sunderland has gained such a position. He practically crushed out of existence Sunderland Albion, a rival combination, obtained an excellent band of Scotch professionals, entered for the National Cup, and secured admission to the League. Sunderland have obtained a great reputation, as for several years they made a great fight in the cup, and in 1892 and 1983 were the League Champions. It has been said that Sunderland were unfortunately situated from a geographical point of view. But if the town is away in the far north, a long distance from their nearest neighbours, Sheffield and Preston, it has this compensating advantage that the Scotch players were much more willing to go away so much nearer their own home. I have heard some Scotch professionals assert that the "Sunderland team were the scum of Scotland." This term of endearment arose from jealously. Other clubs would have liked some of the "scum" instead of the skim milk they obtained at fabulous prices. Sunderland have chiefly played teetotalers, or at any rate, exceedingly abstemious men. This, coupled with an abnormal degree of *esprit de corps*, has been largely responsible for the successes of the team. Sunderland went through the campaign of 1891-92 with sixteen players. This again is in favour of any team. The fewer changes the better. It is not generally known, but it deserves to be, that Tom Watson engaged the original eleven at 30s. per week per man, and to no one did he give a bonus of more than £10, and at the present time Sunderland pay an average wage of £3 all the year round—winter and summer. They were not members of the League during the first two seasons, and were only admitted on special condidions in 1890. In 1892 and 1893 they were, as I have said, the champions, but this season they have been unfortunate. Last Saturday Sunderland had still eight matches to play, and five of these are away from home. Hence I do not anticipate their being very high up the list this season. Their work in the League may be tabulated thus :—

	Matches won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals. For.	Agst.	Pts
1890-91	10	7	5	51	31	23*
1891-92	21	5	0	93	36	42†
1892-93	22	4	4	100	36	43†
1893-94	11	7	4	51	37	25§

* Two points deducted for informality ; † champions ; § eight matches to play.

In the National Cup Sunderland have on several occasions reached the semi-final stage. To-day (Saturday) they have a great chance of distinguishing themselves in this year's competition against Aston Villa—a rare old club, which sprang out of old Birmingham town early in the seventies and won the cup itself in 1887, and were the runners-up in 1892. At their best Sunderland play a vigorous game with good combination.

PRESTON NORTH END.

Although under a cloud at the present time, no team has ever shown more brilliant or more scientific play than Preston North End. Owing to a series of unparalleled misfortunes the North End Club last Saturday evening occupied the penultimate position in the season's League table, but although hampered by the indisposition of some of the men, as well as accidents to others, and by financial difficulties, all good sportsmen will hope to see the once invincible Prestonians come to the front again. The history of the North End would fill a book. My pen point can only etch it in a few strokes. A small cricket club was formed at Preston in 1863. It was called Preston North End, and the members playing on a public park paid two-pence a week as members. As years advanced the club increased in standing and importance, and Mr. William Sudell, the manager of a large cotton mill on the north side of the town, began to take interest in it. A well-turfed field at Deepdale, on the outskirts of the borough, on the road to Fulwood Barracks, was leased in 1875, and I have had the pleasure of playing cricket on the ground. They tell me that Deepdale at the present day does not suggest a cricket ground, as blades of grass are discovered with difficulty. The Preston Grassoppers, a well-known Rugby club of that day, was then in its prime, and naturally enough the members of the North End in the winter took to playing under Rugby Union rules. Some of the members conceived a liking for the Association code, and adopted it in the season of 1879-80. This, however, was somewhat informal. But the Blackburn Rovers came over to Deepdale one pleasant autumn evening and showed the North End aspirants how to play. The Rovers only scored 16 goals to 0. Eventually Association rules were definitely adopted by the club in 1881, with the result that, partly by accident, but more by design, Preston was soon the home of some Scotchmen who could play football. Nicholas John Ross, the present captain of the team, found himself at Preston in July, 1883, and ere October, 1884, arrived there were nine Scotchmen in the North End eleven. The club entered for the cup ties, and being objected to as professionals by Upton Park, the great professional question was raised. Mr. Sudell was prominent in the bitter fight that ensued, and we all know that it ended in the recognition and legalisation of professionalism. Then Preston became a great power in the land. Never the likes of their passing, shooting, and defence was seen. In 1886, for instance, they played 64 matches, won 59, drew 3, and lost 2, scoring 318 goals against 60, or more than an average of 5⅓ to 1. In 1888-89—the first season of the League—the North End did a performance which may be equalled but can never be surpassed. In the first place, they won the League Championship without ever losing one single match, and in the second they carried off the National Cup without having a single goal scored against them in the course of the competition. Not only has this feat never been equalled, but no other professional team has been able to stand the strain required to secure this dual victory in the same season. Tom Watson tells me that he believes it utterly impossible for any eleven to do it nowadays. I cannot tell you in detail the performances of the North End, but I may say that for the seven seasons, from 1883 to 1890, they took part in 424 matches, won 322, drew 45, lost 41, and scored 1,627 goals against 468. For the first two seasons of the League they were the champions, and for the next three they finished second. Consistency could scarcely go much further! Is it not, then, positively pitiful to know that the North End have this season had the bad luck to lose exactly one half of their possible points. In the five previous League campaigns the North End had lost but 28 matches in all, but, up to Saturday last they had been defeated in 15 engagements : How are the mighty fallen ?

NOTTINGHAM FOREST.

I could an' I would write you another *brochure* concerning Notts Forest—a truly wonderful club—for it has battled with changes in the game, with prejudice, and with adversity sufficient to have overwhelmed most clubs, but the Foresters have had loyal supporters, and are once more among the best clubs in the country, as they were before the Blackburn Rovers had achieved any fame, to say nothing of the younger teams of which I have been writing. Notts Forest was formed either in 1864 or 1865, the germ of the club having been a few ardent athletes who delighted in hockey or shinney on the Forest recreation ground on Saturday afternoons. The term Forest comes from Sherwood Forest, which at one time extended from Nottingham continuously right on through Mansfield northward. Following the example of a few clubs in the neighbouring town of Sheffield the Foresters added football to their club pastimes, and ere long this game entirely superseded shinney. The Foresters played under heterogeneous rules, which were partly Rugby and partly Association, as played in London and Sheffield. There was then no central controlling power, and there was much diversity between the codes of London and Sheffield. However, in 1868, the Forest gave in their adherence to the Sheffield Union, and played under them until 1870, when Sheffield joined the London Association, and the rules were revised and consolidated. The Foresters improved, and freely admit that they took their ideas of combination play from the Royal Engineers, who were the first football team which ever went on tour in England. Between 1878 and 1880 the Foresters were very nearly the best team in England. In 1878-79 they entered for the cup for the first time. They were the first English provincial team to reach the third round, and consequently the first country eleven which played a tie in London. This event occurred at the Oval on January 27, 1879, when the Reds, as the Foresters were dubbed from their red shirts, beat the Old Harroverians by 2 to 0. However, they were conquered by the Old Etonians in the semi-final in 1879, and again in the same stage by Oxford University in 1880. After that the club declined, but they again soared to the height of the semi-final round in 1885, but only to be overthrown by Queen's Park. The Forest steadfastly refused to recognise professionalism until the danger of the club becoming defunct was so imminent that at last they changed their attitude. It was expected even then that years would elapse before the Foresters would recover their position. After occupying a very humble place in the Alliance in 1888-89—they were last but one—the club has continued to improve, and their revival is one of the most remarkable of recent successes. In 1890-91 they came out fifth in the Alliance, and in 1891-92 they headed the competition. This was the stepping stone to success, for next season they were admitted to the League, and finished tenth with 28 points, the Wolverhampton Wanderers, Sheffield Wednesday, Derby County, Notts, Accrington, and Newton Heath all being below them. In the present tourney they were last Saturday evening at the half-way house, being eighth on the list after a severe mauling from the Blackburn Rovers. It will be news to thousands to learn that Notts Forest first adopted the system of three half-backs and five forwards instead of two half-backs and six forwards, while they also introduced shin guards and a whistle for the referee. May the plucky Reds, like "The Brook," roll on for ever.

EVERTON.

Everton is quite a modern institution. It is a product of the "eighties." It was started by a few young men living in the neighbourhood of Anfield, who played year in year out. They did not make any particular advance until some of the young men grew older and saw the possibility of giving Liverpool the opportunity of appreciating a good football team playing under Association rules. Several smart men threw themselves with energy into the project, and practice on a public park was discontinued, a private enclosure having in the meantime been secured. In 1882 a match was played between Liverpool and District and Lancashire, for the benefit of one of the Liverpool hospitals, but the Association code had such a weak following that there were never more than 50 people present to encourage the struggling amateurs in their laudable effort to do good. Everton kept steadily on, but it was 1885 and 1886 before they attracted much attention. They were determined to secure good players, especially as they were obtaining capital support, and for a season they had the services of N. J. Ross. It was during this time—in 1887—if I remember right, that I first saw Everton play. They were then a very powerful combination, and came right to the front. When the League was formed, Everton were included in the original twelve, and have kept their place ever since. Their progress was most marked, for from eighth position at the end of the first tournament they sprang to second in 1889-90, the North End having only the advantage of two points over them. In 1890-91 Everton reversed the placings for North End was second with 27 points, Everton being the proud victors with 29 points. They have not achieved this distinction again, and they have yet to win either the National or the Lancashire Cup. Last March they were the runners-up for the former, and were only defeated, contrary to general expectation, by one goal to nothing by the Wolverhamptom Wanderers. Everton is now one of the richest, one of the most popular, and one of the best managed clubs in the country. It is also generally believed that they have a larger salary list than any kindred institution, and it is furthermore said that one of their half-backs is the best paid man in England. Those few young men in Anfield have been responsible for something.

QUEEN'S PARK.

I cannot conclude these notes without some reference, however brief, to the premier club of Scotland, Queen's Park, which was formed in July, 1867, and took its name from the public playing piece they used. The annual subscription was fixed at 6d. per annum, with an entrance fee of 1s. Ma conscience! The first copy of any rules relating to the game was supplied to them by Lillywhite, the cricketer. In 1869 there were about 40 paying members, and the income for the year was £3 9s. 8d., and the expenditure £4 2s. 4d. The club consisted of thorough sportsmen, and slowly but surely improved. In 1870 Queen's Park adopted the rules of the English Association, and followed the code exactly as it stood. In August, 1871, Queen's Park subscribed one guinea towards the cost of the cup established by the Association at a cost of £25. The famous Scotch club entered for the competition, and actually went to the Oval in March, 1872, to play the Old Wanderers in the semi-final stage. The "Queen's" were thus the first club to cross the border. In November of the same year the first genuine international match between England and Scotland took place at Glasgow, the responsibility of providing the team and making all arrangements being left with Queen's Park. This ended in a draw. It induced the football fever in Scotland. The Scottish Association was formed, and the game has since become the everyday popular sport that we know. If you want to know what Queen's Park have done, let me briefly tell you that between 1867 and 1874 the club never lost a match, and in 1881-82 not one of its three teams was ever defeated. Queen's Park have won the Scotch Cup ten times, the Glasgow Charity Cup eight times, and the Glasgow Cup twice, while they have made many bold efforts for the English Cup. The "Spiders," as they are nicknamed, have certainly been a wonderful organization.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Peninsular, with the English mails of the 16th inst., left Aden at 4 p.m., yesterday. She brings the following passengers :—

From London : Lieut and Mrs W E White and infant, Capt and Mrs A Beale and infant, Capt and Mrs Lampen, Mr and Mrs Orr, Mr G and Miss Strahan, Capt and Mrs J Worlledge, child, two infants and maid, Mrs Dolman, Capt Shute, Mrs and Miss Franklyn, Miss Johnstone, Mrs and Miss Hutchinson and maid, Master Hutchinson, Miss B Parkinson, Mr J Gilbert Crompton, Miss Crompton, Miss Wilmot Sitwell, Mr and Mrs E Arkwright, valet and maid, Mrs Douse, Miss Trelawny New, Mr Reynolds, Mr E Kaye, Mr and Mrs P Travis, Lieut A P Robinson, Capt Swainson, Miss A Nedham, Mr R Lord, Mr G Berger, Mr J C Orr, Mr W Eley, Mr W Thomson, Mrs Cunninghame and infant, Mr Butler, Mr Hoffman, Mr E Duckett, Miss Harris-Burland, Mrs Miller, Mr Hartley.

From Brindisi : Surg-Lieut-Col S M Salaman, Dr A W D Leahy, Capt Garland, Mrs Milley, Mr C H Bompas, Mr and Mrs Stoney, Mr and Mrs Acworth, Col and Mrs Christie, Mr H Bicknell, Mr G E Sutherland, Surg-Major Noding, Mr C G Fawcett, Mr and Mrs G F Fillingham, Mr C Fitch, Mr J H Temple, Hon Mr Justice Parker, Mr E Scarth, Sir W Eden, Bart ; Lieut and Mrs Leslie and infant, Miss Imandt, Miss B Maxwell, Col Broadbent, Mr Vere Webb, Major G B Stevens, Capt A Gwyn, Mr Inverarity.

For Madras—Col Warner, Mr H Scott, Lady Collins, Mr J Campbell, Mr R G Orr, Capt Churchill.

BOMBAY RACES.

STARTERS FOR EXTRA DAY'S RACES.

"Worli Stakes."—R. C.

Mr Lanark's bn a gal St Paul (10st 7lbs), Capt Welman.
Mr Burder's g w geld Native Cat (10st 4lbs), Capt Ross.
Aga Junghi Shah's b a p Success (9st 13lbs.)
Mr Essa Bin Khaliffa's g a p Sir Frank (9st 4lbs), Luchman.
Mr Lyndon's g a gal Lucky Boy (9st 1lb), Mirza.
Mr Graham's g a p Rosymorn (8st 4lbs), Ebrahim.

"The Desert Stakes."—1 mile.

Messrs Ralli and Graham's g a h Noffil (10s. 7lbs.)
Mr Cooverji Ardaseer's b a gal Mizzle (10st.), Mirza.
Aga S Shah's c a h Red Jacket (9st. 10lbs,. Owner.
Captain Holdsworth's bn a h Recall (9st. 10lbs,), Captain Welman.
Mr Hamood Burgash's g a h Budhan (9st. 10lbs.), Mahomed S
Messrs Robert and Jassim Dhakeel's ch a h Moslem (9st. 7lbs.), Gibbs.
Mr S A W's g a gal Dholpore (9st. 3lbs.), C B Mahomed.
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's ch a h Sweet William (8st. 12lbs.), Ebrahim.
Mr S M Allarakhia's b a h Dham (7st. 3lbs.), Noor Mahomed.

"Selling Race for all Arabs."—5 furlongs.

Mr Beatty's c a c Saree, Rs 950 (9st 13lbs), Capt Welman.
Mr Nama Burkat's b a gal Fakeer, Rs 800 (9st 2lbs), Ebrahim
Mr Yabur Bucha's g a gal Toffick. Rs 650 (8st. 12lbs), Mahomed S.
Mr Lyndon's ch a gal Caliph. Rs 650 (8st 12lbs), Mahomed.

"Midget Stakes."—½ mile.

Mr Hoosein Khadir's b a p Hamid (9st 11lbs), Saley.
Mr Beatty's b ch m Dorothy (9st 10lbs), Capt Welman.
Mr Ralli's g a p Geordie (9st 9lbs), Ebrahim.
Mr Lanark's b a p Farris (8st 13lbs), Mahomed.

"Galloway Handicap."

Mr Lyttleton's g a p Soheil, (9st 7lbs), Capt Welman.
Mr Ali Abdoola's b ch m Julia, (7st 4lbs), Noor Mahomed.
Aga Moochol Shah's g a g Speed of thought, (11st), Capt Ross.
Ahmed Bushari's b a g Manilla, (11st) Ebrahim.

Special trains will leave Church Gate for Mahaluxmi at 3-5 p.m. and 3-30 p.m., local time.

Two new races, the entries for which will close this morning, have been framed.

The following lotteries were held :—

THE DESERT STAKES.	Rs.
Value of Tickets......	500
Dham	10
Red Jacket	35
Budhan............	40
Dholepore	30
Moslem............	30
Sweet William............	105
Noffil............	60
Recall	70
Mizzle	20
Total...Rs.	930

WORLI STAKES.	Rs.
Value of Tickets......	500
Success............	30
Lucky Boy	35
Native Cat	20
Sir Frank	75
Rosymorn............	60
St Paul	35
Total...Rs.	655

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A PARADE of all the troops in Review Order was held here, writes a Saugor correspondent, on Tuesday, the 20th instant, to witness the presentation of the Royal Humane Society's silver medal to Lieutenant Griffin, of the 1st Bengal Cavalry. It was presented by Colonel Morris, Commanding the regiment, who called to mind the circumstance under which the medal was earned. In May last Lieutenant Griffin descended a deep well in the middle of the night to the rescue of a sepoy of the 8th Bengal Infantry, who had fallen in. The rope by which he let himself down proving too short, he let himself drop, and succeeded in finding the body and bringing it to the top, though life was then extinct. The case was brought to the notice of the Royal Humane Society, and warmly recommended by the Earl of Kimberley : and seldom can the medal have been better bestowed.

THE Waziris are only too plainly bent upon mischief, as, in addition to attacking a patrol in the Bitani country, they have given trouble at the western entrance of the Gomal Pass. It appears that Captain Rattray, 22nd Punjab Infantry, was proceeding to Tonk, when the guard in charge of his baggage was attacked eight miles east of Kajuri Kach. A lance-naik and three sepoys were killed, and three rifles were carried off. As it is evident that the tribesmen are on the move, it has been decided to strengthen the Jandoula and Kajuri Kach garrisons by 200 and 150 infantry respectively. Of this number 150 will be posted in detachments of 50 at Murtaza, Kirji and Nila Kach. A permanent telegraph line from Tonk to Mir-Ali-Kel *via* Kajuri Kach has been sanctioned.

Inquiries into the practice of hook-swinging at Hindu festivals show that only some few cases have occurred of late years, and these mainly in certain districts of the Madras Presidency. The Government of India are now considering the reports before pronouncing upon the necessity of leagal enactments to put an end to the practice. The matter, it would seem, might almost be left to the local executive to deal with.

THE Committee dealing with the Cantonment Regulations, presided over by General Sandford, will probably continue its sittings in Calcutta up to the end of March, as the subject is most complicated. Such fresh legislation as may be considered necessary in connection with the contagious diseases question is not likely to be taken up during the Calcutta Session, the subject being held over until the Government re-assemble in Simla.

GOOD old Madras ! exclaims a contemporary. Literally this time, for it is asserted that on one of its railways, the South Indian to wit, the fifty-five years' rule is never enforced, and men in the sixties and seventies go cheerily to their daily toil, content with their lot. When the Government of India acquired possession of the East Indian line, they played havoc among the older officers by insisting that the rule above mentioned should be kept ever in view ; but the Directors of the South Indian seem to think men can never get over-ripe in experience. Can the story be true, that the united ages of the Agent, Chief Engineer, and one venerable District Traffic Superintendent total up to over 200 years ? So we are assured, and as the Traffic Superintendent is just seventy-three, it seems likely. The line was lately purchased by Government and made over to a new company, but it was the old one really which came again on the scene, and the directors seem loth to disturb the patriarchs who have been so long in their employ. But there is a limit in all things.

A MOST extraordinary accident occurred at Singapore on the 12th inst. when, through a branch falling from a tree by the roadside, Mrs. Neave was struck on the head, a splinter of the branch penetrating the scalp and seriously injuring the left eye. It appears that Mrs. Neave, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Cook, was driving along Grange Road for the purpose of calling upon Mrs. Murray Robertson. The carriage had reached the foot of Leonie Hill, and was just entering the avenue when suddenly a branch of a jungle tree snapped off and fell, striking Mrs. Neave on the head. A spike of the branch, about six or seven inches in length, broke off and remained fixed in Mr. Neave's forehead. It was found to have penetrated the scalp just above the left eyebrow, to have traversed the back of the eyeball, and pierced the bone below the eye. The force of the blow and the severe nature of the injury rendered Mrs. Neave unconscious. While Mrs. Cook went in search of a doctor Mrs. Neave was removed to Mrs. Robertson's house on Leonie Hill. Drs. Kerr and Robertson were called in and the spike was removed and the wound dressed. The spike had gone through the eyeball at the back. Mrs. Neave spent a restless night, but is bearing up very well under the sad mishap.

LORD BRASSEY has written from India to the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, of which Captain H. R. H. Prince George, the Duke of York, is patron, to say that he hopes to return to England in time to be present at the seventy-sixth annual meeting, to be held at the Mansion House, on May 7.

WE understand that Mr. Frederick G. B. Trevor has been offered and accepted the appointment of Director of Funds and Official Agent to the Administrators-General of India, vacated by the recent retirement of Mr. J. S. Oliphant. Mr. Trevor entered the old establishment of the East India House in 1858, and was appointed Assistant Secretary in the Judicial and Public Works Department in June, 1887. Mr. Trevor is in every way fitted for his new and arduous duties. We believe that the appointment is warmly approved, and that the Director of Funds will enter upon his new sphere with the good wishes of all his colleagues.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, M.P., arrived at Charing Cross on Feb. 4, and was met by the Chairman and Committee of the Central Liberal and Radical Club. The members of the London Indian Society have decided to hold a *soiree* in honour of Mr. D. Naoroji.

A ST. PETERSBURG paper states that the rulers of Khiva and Bokhara, being desirous of promoting the study of the Russian language among their subjects, have asked the Russians to establish classes in the principal *madrissas* of the two capitals.

ACCORDING to a Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg the Russian authorities intend very shortly to proceed with the construction of a line communicating from the station of Akhtche-Kouima, on the Transcaspian Railway, to the town of Krassnovodsk, on the Caspian Sea. This line will have a length of 186 kilometres. They further intend to prolong the Transcaspian Railway to New Marghilan and Tashkend, the chief towns of the Central Asian provinces of Ferghana and Turkestan.

A REUTER's telegram from St. Petersburg, dated Feb. 5, states that no credence is attached in Russian official circles to the statement published in London that a secret agreement has been arrived at between Russia and China with regard to the Pamir question. It is pointed out on the contrary that the negotiations on this subject between the two Powers are proceeding very slowly.

DR. R. THORNE THORNE, C.B., medical officer to the Local Government Board, and Surgeon-General Cunningham, C.S.I., left London on Feb. 5 for Paris to represent Great Britain and British India, respectively. as technical delegates at the International Sanitary Conference of Paris, which has met to devise measures for the control of cholera in the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and the holy places during the Mahomedan pilgrimage.

DUNCOMBE Park, the Yorkshire seat of the Earl of Feversham, was greatly damaged by fire on Tuesday night (February 6). The Countess of Feversham, and her daughters, the Duchess of Leinster and Lady Ulrica Duncombe, with the infant Duke of Leinster and two other children of the Duchess, were in the building at the time of the outbreak, but escaped unhurt. The south-west wing of the mansion (erected in 1844) was completely destroyed, and the greater part of the valuable furniture, with Lady Feversham's jewels, were consumed.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Thomas Blaney presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, C. H. Byrne, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Messrs. J. P. Cornforth, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinshah Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Ballaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, J. F. Fernandez, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, W. R. Hamilton, Hasambhai Visram, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, W. C. Hughes, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. G. Lund, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Messrs. Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. Shivaji Dhurmaji, Sundernath D. Khote, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Mr. R. H. Vincent, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

MR. BYRNE'S SAFETY DEVICE FOR SAVING PERSONS FROM DROWNING.

The Corporation considered following letter, dated 22nd December, 1893, from the Commissioner, reporting the result of the trial of Mr. Byrne's safety device for saving persons from drowning :—

The Municipal Secretary. Sir,—With reference to Corporation resolution of 6th March. 1893, I have the honour to say that the float therein authorized to be tried was made and placed first in the well, opposite the Fort Police Court and afterwards in a well on Waudby Road. There seems no reason to doubt it would serve its purpose if let alone, but it is pretty evident that neither that nor any other float will be of use in wells from which people draw water. Mr. Byrne's float has been gradually knocked to pieces, apparently by the heavy metal *lotahs* which are thrown in to draw water, and only fragments of it are left.—I have, &c., H. A. ACWORTH, Commissioner.

Mr. Mulji Bhawanidass proposed that the Commissioner's letter be recorded.

Mr. Shivjee Dhurmaji seconded the proposition.

Dr. N. N. Katrak proposed as an amendment that the Commissioner be requested to give a trial to Mr. Rutnagar's apparatus for saving persons from drowning in any well selected by the Commissioner and to report the result to the Corporation at the expiration of one year from this date. That on the recommendation of the Standing Committee the Corporation would be prepared to sanction the necessary outlay in the matter.

Dr. Mody seconded the amendment, which was carried.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the report of the Health Officer for the fourth quarter of 1893 was recorded.

PROPOSED PROVISION OF BURYING GROUND FOR MAHOMEDANS AND BENI-ISRAELS.

The Corporation further considered the question of the proposed improvement of Wari Bunder Roads and providing burying ground for Mahomedans and Beni Israels.

In reference to this subject a minute made by the Municipal Commissioner giving the whole history of the question, was circulated. This stated that in 1879 the necessity for an over-bridge at Wari Bunder was brought to notice by a Government Committee, but the Government of India refused to consent to the expenditure of Guaranteed Railway capital on such a bridge, because the Railway Company were in possession of the land before the Frere Road was projected. On a further representation from the Government of Bombay, the Government of India so far modified their previous orders as to consent to the Railway Company building the bridge with the aid of the Port Trust and the Municipality. The Port Trustees, however, affirmed by resolution, on February 5, 1882, that no case had been made out for asking them to make a special contribution towards the cost of the bridge. Protracted correspondence ensued with the result that in September, 1884, the Port Trustees resolved that they would provide such Port Trust land as was required free of cost, and pay for the south approaches outside Railway limits, with some stipulations, of which the most important one was that "a good wide and direct road be constructed from the north end of the bridge through Mazagon at the same time as the bridge." The Corporation, however, refused to commit themselves to any promise to construct a road within a given time, and matters remained at a deadlock until 1891, when the Chamber of Commerce requested the intervention of Government on the subject. Further discussion ensued, and in March, 1892, the Trustees withdrew the stipulation objected to. Having remarked that it was a question demanding serious attention whether the Government of India would consent to the expenditure of Guaranteed Railway capital for the bridge unless the road is also constructed, the Municipal Commissioner went on to remark that in past years the necessity of acquiring land for a burial-ground for Mahomedans on the east of the city, had frequently been urged, and it had hitherto been the intention to provide, out of any plot so acquired, for the needs of the Beni-Israel community, which are, if possible, more urgent. A committee of the Corporation recommended the acquisition of the ground known as the Unjeer Bagh, and the Standing Committee recommended a grant of Rs. 3,75,000 for the purpose. In the meantime, another site known as the Mount Estate was thought to possess superior advantages, and a committee of the Corporation recommended its acquisition, instead of the Unjeer Bagh, at a cost of Rs. 2,75,000. The Corporation rejected the proposal, and directed the Commissioner to look out for another site. He chose one at Tank Bunder, embracing 30,287 yards of Port Trust land, with smaller portions belonging to other owners. Being called on to report on the relative merits of the three sites, he recommended that at Tank Bunder, which was supposed to cost probably about 4 lakhs. In September last the Port Trustees passed a resolution to the effect that they were prepared to make over to the Municipality 3,287 yards of land at Tank Bunder, for the purpose of a burying ground, free of charge, on condition that the Corporation join in the cost of approaches to the new overbridge at Wadi Bunder, construction of road from north of Hancock Bridge to Gunpowder Road, and continuation of certain other roads at a net cost estimated by the Trustees of under Rs. 2,00,000. This offer would, if accepted, have the effect of equalising the shares to be borne by the Municipality and the Port Trust in the cost of the whole work outside railway limits, taking the whole work to mean a road from the junction of Kala Chowki and Ghorupdeo Roads to the north limit of the land belonging to the railway, including the north approach to the bridge, and a road and approaches from the south limit of that land as far as the southern toe of the bridge embankment. Fresh surveys of the *locus in quo* have since been made, and the total estimated cost is Rs. 16,47,000 with frontages, or Rs. 15,06,000 without, to be paid in almost equal ratios by the G. I. P. Railway, the Municipality, and the Port Trust. The Commissioner concluded an exhaustive report as follows : "The Trustees propose that their contribution should take the form of a free grant of land for a burial-ground. The value of this land, as estimated previous to, and independently of, the present question, is Rs. 1,51,435, and the small balance, Rs. 5,065, would have to be paid in money. They make also a further proposal with regard to a smaller work ancillary to the road under consideration, *viz.*, the extension of the Victoria Road. This work will cost within Municipal limits, if the road be diverted, as I have proposed, to avoid the Agiary, Rs. 36,200. The Port Trust portion will cost about Rs. 40,000. The Port Trustees wish the Municipality to undertake the Municipal part of the work, but probably they will not press this condition, though the road would be very useful to the Municipality, particularly as an approach to the burial-ground. If, however, it is undertaken, it will cost, as I have said, Rs. 36,200, or, deducting Rs. 5,065 to be paid in cash by the Port Trustees, Rs. 31,135. It might be done out of the 15 lakhs loan.

The Committee appointed to deal with this subject presented the following further report :—On the 28th July last the Corporation passed resolution No. 3978, in accordance with which the Committee, on the 20th November, reported that the site at Tank Bunder was in itself suitable, and that, if the Municipality accepted the proposals of the Trust, the site would be a right one to decide on from a financial point of view. In the meantime (12th October) the Corporation had passed their resolution No. 6604, pursuant to which the Committee, on consultation with the Commissioner, have carefully considered the proposals made by the Port Trust, and now beg to recommend that they be accepted by the Corporation, the Municipal contribution being raised by loan. It is obvious that the scheme is of the utmost importance as regards the development of the means of traffic, and if carried to completion, will be of much advantage to the public generally, whilst the relative proportions of the cost of the undertaking are fairly adjusted between the three bodies concerned, namely, the G. I. P. R. Company, the Municipality, and the Port Trust. The details of the scheme, as now proposed, are so fully explained in the memorandum from the Commissioner, that it is only requisite to add here that, briefly, under this scheme, the long-required overbridge at Wadi Bunder and approaches thereto will be constructed, and the following additional roads provided, namely, 60 feet road from the north limit of the Railway Company's land to Gunpowder Road, including north approach to the bridge, the continuation of the last-mentioned northwards to Tank Bunder causeway, and continuation of road north to Kalachowki road. The Corporation, moreover, will be placed in possession of the burying ground for Mahomedans and Beni Israel at Tank Bunder to the extent of 30,287 square yards, free of charge. The respective proportions of the cost of completing the scheme are :—

	Including frontages. Rs.	Excluding frontages. Rs.
G I P Ry. Company	5,00,000	5,00,000
Municipality	5,73,500	5,03,000
Port Trust	5,73,000	5,03,000

The Municipality will be called on to spend a total sum of Rs. 7,30,000 with, or Rs. 6,18,500 without, frontages, and will save the difference (Rs. 1,56,500) on the burial ground scheme. As the Corporation have already sanctioned Rs. 1,32,000 for the north approach to the bridge, the addional grant required would be Rs. 5,98,000 with, or Rs. 4,85,500 without, frontages. By sanctioning the additional grant the Corporation will ensure improvements in the city, costing Rs. 15,05,770, of which the G. I. P. Railway contribute Rs. 5,00,000 and the Port Trust Rs. 5,03,000, and in addition acquire, free of cost, land valued at Rs. 1,51,435.

G. Cotton.
G. W. Roughton.
S. Rebsch.
Fazulbhoy Visram.
Bhalchandra Krishna.
Javerilal U. Yajnik.
Pherozshah M. Mehta.
S. O'B. Banks.
*

Bombay, 29th November, 1893.

* Mr. D. E. Wacha is absent from Bombay.

MINUTE.

Looking to the immense advantages which the Port Trust will derive by the construction of the proposed road, as they will thereby obtain a direct connection by a 60-feet wide thoroughfare between two of their large properties, *viz.*, the Carnac Bunder Estate and the Frere Land Estate, it appears to me that the contribution they offer is inadequate. It should be borne in mind that this contribution, instead of being in cash, is in the form of a piece of land which, however useful it may be to the Municipality as a burial ground, has not half as good a marketable value as the price of Rs. 1,51,000 fixed for it. "In order to make the shares devolving upon them and on the Municipality equal," the basis of calculation adopted by the Municipal Commissioner in his memo. of the 25th November appears to me to be not quite fair. I fail to see the justice of including the cost of a road to Kalachowki entered therein under item No 5, as the road in question is now being constructed and will probably be completed before the Corporation will have finally decided on the subject. I think a just and equitable equal division would only occur if the Port Trust were made to contribute half the cost of such works as would be undertaken, if the present proposals are entertained. Those works which have already been undertaken, as for instance the road to Kalachowki, costing Rs. 1,17,000 above referred to, should not be taken into account. I think the Corporation would be fully justified in insisting upon the Port Trustees increasing their contribution to the extent of making a really equal division of all such expenditure as wholly depended on the sanction of the proposals now under consideration. If, however, it is found impossible to get a larger contribution from the Port Trust, and if at the same time it is the desire of the Corporation that the road in question should be constructed on the basis of the proposals now before them, I would point out that the better course would be to adopt the "including frontages" scheme. In para. (4) of the above report it is stated that "the Municipality will be called upon to spend a total sum of Rs. 7,30,000 with, or Rs. 6,18,500 without, frontages, and *will save the difference* (Rs. 1,56,500)." This is misleading, as such a saving (by which the Port Trust contribution is meant) would only occur if the larger scheme is adopted, and not otherwise. If the "excluding frontages scheme were sanctioned, the contribution of the Port Trust would be diminished by Rs. 40,500, and the saving in that case would amount only to Rs. 1,16,000. I find that the Commissioner in giving his figures under this head puts down the saving at Rs. 1,26,000, but I presume that this is due to some oversight. It would thus appear that, by adopting the larger scheme, the Corporation will not only make this additional saving of Rs. 40,500, but the actual cost on the road will be reduced by the profits arising from the sale of the frontages.

Ibrahim Rahimtula.

28th December, 1893.

Mr. George Cotton proposed that the report of the committee in the question of the proposed extension of the Frere Road and the provision of a burial-ground for Mahomedans and Beni-Israelites be approved and adopted. That the Corporation with reference to the report of the Committee preferred the scheme including frontages, and with reference to the Commissioner's memorandum of 5th November, 1893, they also approved and sanctioned the extension of Victoria Road. That copies of the report of the Committee and of the Commissioner's memorandum be forwarded with the resolution to the Chairman of the Port Trust in reference to his letter of 29th November, 1893, and that the Standing Committee be requested to make the necessary recommendation for defraying the Municipal expenditure in the matter.

Dr. Banks seconded the proposition.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola proposed an amendment that the matter of the proposed improvement at Wari Bunder be referred back to the Committee with a view to consider the question of a more equitable apportionment of the cost of such improvements between the Municipality and the Port Trust.

Dr. Cowasjee and Mr. K. M. Shroff spoke in favour of the amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner said that it was extremely desirable that they should decide the question that afternoon, as it was a most important question, and did not admit of delay. He advised the Corporation not to throw away the chance, but to at once accept the offer of the Port Trust, as it was a generous one and advantageous to the Corporation. It was to their interest to accept the offer, as such good offers were rare.

Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha said that he would vote in favour of Mr. Ibrahim's amendment, stating that the question required careful consideration, and that they would lose nothing by a short delay.

Dr. Bhalchandra said that it was very desirable to send the question back to the Committee for reconsideration in view of the new light thrown upon the question by Mr. Ibrahim. He proposed that the names of Mr. Hughes, Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Mr. K. M. Shroff, and the Hon. Mr. Sayani be added to the Committee. Mr. Ibrahim agreed to add the names to his amendment, which was on a division carried by the casting vote of the Chairman, there being twenty-four votes on each side.

The Corporation then adjourned.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE GYMKHANA AT PAREL.

The following is the programme of the Gymkhana to be held at Parel on Saturday, 3rd proximo, at 4-30 p.m. :—

1st Event.—Tent-pegging ; half sections. Horses or ponies. Points for pace and style.

2nd Event.—Affinity Lloyd Lindsay. Lady and gentleman to start from starting post, jump a hurdle, dismount, and break two bottles with rifles, remount and gallop back over hurdle. Affinity doing it in the shortest time to win. Horses or ponies allowed.

3rd Event.—Ladies' Nomination Pony Scurry.—About three furlongs. For all galloways, 13-3 and under who have never won a race of the value of Rs. 45 or over, or started for a race of the value Rs. 200 or over. Catch-weights over 11st. All ponies to be nominated by ladies. One lady not to nominate more than one pony.

4th Event.—Ladies Trotting Race. Round the course. Horses or ponies.

1. All entries to be sent in to the Honorary Secretary, before 6 p.m., Thursday, 1st March.
2. For Event No. 2, competitors are requested to provide their own rifles if possible.

C. W. W. GABB, A.-D.-C.,
Honorary Secretary.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE !—By free elimination of urea, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. -8 and Rs. 2-8— KADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

MEETING OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE PROPOSAL TO OPEN THE MINTS.

At Calcutta, on Friday, a special meeting was held, of the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to discuss the Currency question. The debate was opened by Mr. Robert Steel who said :

"It has been the subject of regret to me and to others who share my convictions, that, during the exciting period of the last eighteen months, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has avoided expressing an opinion on that subject which has engrossed so large a share of the attention of the commercial and financial world. From the profound importance to the members of this Chamber of a sound currency system, from the magnitude of their transactions, and from their practical experience of the effects upon agriculture and commerce of fluctuations in exchange, there is no body of men whose matured opinion is entitled to greater weight than that of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. I believe, therefore, that the action of those members who, by their requisition, have invited a discussion to-day, will command general approval.

"In endeavouring to lay a foundation for the resolution which will be submitted for your approval, I rely upon the indulgence of the Chamber for permission to describe the situation as it existed in 1892, before the Currency Association commenced its agitation. The gold value of the rupee was declining ; there was a strong probability that the American Government would shortly abandon its monthly purchases of silver under the Sheram Act, and there was a consequent expectation of a further heavy fall in exchange. The Government of India looked forward with dismay to the prospective difficulty of balancing income and expenditure, as affected by their obligations payable in gold. They regarded with well-deserved sympathy the distress of their servants, whose income was practically so terribly reduced by the decline in the purchasing power of the money in which salaries were paid. The Government of India looked in every direction for an expedient to remove the difficulties which they foresaw impending. Let us consider whether these apprehensions were altogether justified by the situation. In the first place it will be admitted that an alteration of the standard of value does not increase or diminish the sum of material wealth, but merely has the effect of transferring wealth from one hand to another. A decline in the purchasing power of the rupee gives the agriculturist a greater number of rupees for his produce. He can afford to pay more rupees for his rent, for hired labour, and for all his expenses, in full proportion to his gain in rupees by the sale of his goods. If he does pay higher rent, the tenure holders and the Government get their share of the increased number of rupees. If through the fixity of rent for a term of years the landlord gets no immediate advantage, then the gain remains with the cultivator until the next settlement of rent. If the labourer gets an addition to his wages equivalent to the fall in the purchasing power of the standard (and we know that he is doing so), he is not a sufferer by the change. The capitalist and the money-lender suffer in respect of their floating capital, through the depreciation of the standard, but their losses are the gain of trade and industry. I do not say that this is necessarily a desirable transfer, although some may think so, but I do say that it involves no loss to India collectively. The capitalist who invests money in a tea garden, a jute mill, or a cotton mill, is not a loser by depreciation in the value of the rupee. His property is worth proportionately more rupees than before. Nothing is lost. We have an illustration of the indestructibility of matter. If the investor in Government paper receives in the form of interest a rupee with diminished purchasing power, it is obvious that the country is relieved, to the extent of that depreciation, from the weight of its obligations. The property of Government in railways and public works is not diminished in value by depreciation of the standard. When such depreciation takes place Government are perfectly justified in increasing the rates of carriage if they think fit, or they may rely on the stimulus given to traffic by cheap freight, and the material advantage to the country thereby insured, to recoup them for the practical reduction of transit rates. Irrigation works are in exactly the same position. As has been proved by recent events, the lower exchange may fall the better is the opium revenue. The truth is that a decline in the purchasing power of the standard of value has no tendency to impoverish India as a whole. Values gradually adjust themselves. During the process of adjustment there will be some gain to the producer and some loss to Government, but much of that loss is automatically recovered. Some embarrassment will be caused by the necessity of a re-arrangement of the fiscal system, but any deficiency may be fairly recouped by increasing existing taxation in proportion to the decline in the gold value of the standard.

"So far, Gentlemen, I have endeavoured to lay down scientific principles, immutable in their action. It will be easy to apply these principles as they have operated in practice. We have seen that during the last seventeen years, when exchange has been almost steadily falling, the country has greatly advanced in prosperity. I will not trouble you with figures, but I point to the increase of our land revenue, of our railway revenue, to the great increase in our revenue derived from the Post Office and the Telegraph Department, as proof of the soundness of my contention. As a matter of fact our revenue has always grown to an extent more than sufficient to defray the additions to our home charges caused by falling exchange. But our difficulties arise from our increased expenditure. If it were not for growing expenses on our army and our defences, we would have ample means to meet our losses by falling exchange. Do not mistake me, Gentlemen. Do not suppose I am complaining of military expenditure. It may be an absolute necessity for our security. I do not pretend to dececide upon such a point. But I do insist upon it that our financial embarrassments are not solely or chiefly attributable to falling exchange. And now I ask permission to relieve my own feelings by a reference to the position of Government servants. It will be far from the desire of the Chamber of Commerce that the admirable body of public servants, who command our confidence and respect, should be subjected to unfair or harsh treatment. We require for our Indian services the very best men that are available, and unless we pay sufficient salaries to attract such men, we shall deservedly suffer for our false economy. It is true that in the interest of the tax-payer we must be guided by the laws of supply and demand. Salaries should be no higher than may be necessary to secure the high standard of character and ability which are indispensable. It must be for those whose opportunities are greater than mine to determine whether the attractions which have for so many years secured for us our unsurpassed body of public servants are not already on the wane. I am inclined to suspect that they are, and it is a subject demanding the closest attention of our Government. I will add that I think our public servants are entitled to treatment generous beyond the strict interpretation of their contracts. The man who has been induced to spend many years of his life in India, with certain prospects, cannot fairly be told that if he does not like the service he can leave it. It is no longer open for him to change his career, and, while we should engage new men on commercial principles, our old servants are entitled to generous treatment. It will be said that by pressing these sentiments upon Government we shall be increasing their embarrassment by suggesting additional expenditure. I care not for this. We must discharge the obligations of a great country, whatever be the difficulty of ways and means.

"And now, Gentlemen, having referred to the effect upon the agricultural and official classes of a falling standard of value, I would touch upon the alleged loss to traders in consequence of the fluctuations of exchange. I would describe this as more of an inconvenience than a loss. The trader can cover his operations by securing his exchange simultaneously. We know from Mr. Stephen Ralli's evidence before Lord Herschell's Committee that our leading firm of merchants does this invariably. I think we must all concede the truth of Mr. Ralli's explanation, that business which does not permit of the simultaneous covering of returns is of a nature involving speculation in exchange, and may be avoided by those who look upon speculation as illegitimate trading. I think I may safely say that while a merchant would like to see steady exchange, fluctuations have facilitated business as frequently as they have retarded it. I would touch upon another argument, plausible in its character, and which has impressed many with the extreme importance of giving a steady value to the rupee. It is said that apprehensions of falling exchange deter capitalists from making investments in India. Is this true ? It will be found that the investments in India of English capital have been greater during the past fifteen years than at any previous period in our history. But it may be answered, 'Yes,' 'but were it not for fluctuations in exchange these investments would have been still greater.' I can find no assurance of this. As I have mentioned before, the investor knows that if the value of the rupee declines, his property in tea gardens or mills or railways is worth proportionately more rupees. In dealing with a hypothetical suggestion we must assume, as it is generally safe to do, that the investor understands his interests as well as anybody else ; and if we believe that he does not suffer from depreciation, it is reasonable to suppose that he has arrived at the same conclusion.

"Well, Gentlemen, after this tedious exordium, I ask you to agree with me that Government need not have felt so much apprehension as they did in 1892 at the prospective serious decline in the value of silver. In my humble opinion they should have left things as they were, in the full confidence that the general interests of the country were in no danger. They were, however, seriously alarmed, and having decided that letting things alone meant a policy of drift, which they could not approve or justify, they studied the problem with the postulate that something must be done to raise the gold value of the rupee. The first expedient that recommended itself to the Government of India was bi-metallism. It happened by a curious coincidence that our Finance Minister and the majority of the Viceroy's Executive Council were bi-metallists. The natural consequence was that the Government of India recommended that an attempt should be made to form an international agreement to fix a ratio between gold and silver. Now, Gentlemen, I am not a bi-metallist. I agree with the majority of my countrymen in believing that an international agreement would be undesirable if it were practicable, and would be impracticable if it were desirable.

"The members of His Excellency's Council are chosen because of their exceptional qualifications. They consist of distinguished soldiers, jurists and administrators, but their appointment does not depend upon their opinions on obstract questions of currency. I think we may fairly assume that at the time of their appointment nobody knew whether they were bimetallists or monometallists. I cannot, therefore, regret that this fortuitous congregation of bimetallists was not allowed to dictate the policy of the Empire on a question of such vital importance. Bi-metallism being forbidden, another expedient had to be devised to raise the value of the rupee, and at this crucial moment the Currency Association sprung into being. This body consisted largely of the suffering public servants, with some professional men, merchants, and traders, all of whom were entitled to form opinions on such a question. There were also good many uneducated natives whose names looked well on a petition. It is said that some of the signatures were obtained by methods familiar to an Anti-opium Association. The names of native workpeople were not of much value, however, as the President of the Currency Association told Lord Herschell's Committee. 'I do not thinks there is a peasant in India who knows anything about the question.' The Currency Association propounded the scheme, which, with unconscious irony, they still call currency reform. They recommended that the Indian mints should be closed, and that a gold standard of value should be etsablished on the basis of one shilling and six pence to the rupee. In their distress the Government of India adopted this scheme, and solicited the sanction of the Secretary of State to the necessary legislation. The Secretary of State decided to refer the whole subject to a committee, who should take evidence, consider it, and report. Lord Herschell's Committee modified the scheme by reducing the standard to one shilling and four pence to the rupee, and recommended that permission be given to the Government of India to legislate accordingly. The Secretary of State adopted the recommendation of the Committee, and the legislation of June last was the result.

"I believe, Gentlemen, we are agreed that the report of Lord Herschell's Committee contains much interesting and valuable matter, but some of us think the Committee failed to discriminate concerning the true value of the evidence brought before them. Among the witnesses were four gentlemen who are, in my humble opinion, the highest living authorities on the subject of the Eastern exchanges. I refer to Mr. Hardie, who is so well known to most of us as a man of exceptional ability and experience, who has devoted years of study reflection to this subject. I refer to Mr. Jackson and Mr. Robert Campbell, the most successful managers of Estern exchange banks, and last, but not least, to Mr. Stephen Ralli who has forthe last thirty-five years been the life and soul of the great firm of merchants which bears his name. In my opinion the evidence of these four gentlemen far outweighed that of all the other witnesses brought forward, and they one and all condemned the suggestion of closing the mints, giving reason which appear to me absolutely conclusive. The Currency Commission Was represented by its chirman, Sir James Mackay. Among other statements made by SirJames Mackay we find he told the Committee that a decline in exchange caused a fall the in rupee value of produce sold wholesale. We will believe this when the sun stands still, but not before. Almost in the same breath he asserted that falling exchange caused an advance in retail prices. This is true, but it is inconsistent with the former statement. He told Mr. Currie that if the mints were closed, and if Government announced that a standard had been fixed of 1s. 6d. to the rupee, the rate of exchange would rise to 1s. 6d. with no greater variation than one-sixteenth of a penny per rupee. Gentlemen, is the man who could commit himself to statements such as these qualified to instruct the world in economic science ? I think the Committee entirely failed to estimate at its true value the loss of opium revenue which must follow the artificial raising of the value of the rupee above its silver equivalent. It is also plain that the Committee did not anticipate a large demand for bar silver after the closing of the mints. Mr. Ralli told them that there would be a considerably increased demand for purposes other than coinage, but the extent of this demand could not have been foreseen. We must, however, remember that scors of unstamped pieces of copper are now duty for coin all over the country, and are preferred to the copper coins from our own mint. It is, therefore, not surprising that a similar use is being made of pieces of unstamped silver for purposes of barter. And what is the situation now ? Does it not justify the memorial sent to the Viceroy in February last by the leading merchants of Calcutta, which you will identify under the description given of it in the *Gazette* as 'the memorial of H. E. Abbott and others ?'

"We may now judge of the result of the closing of the mints. The Secretary of State cannot sell his Council bills. The balance of trade has disappeared. Exchange is falling, and there seems to be no chance of the downward course being arrested until we reach the metallic value of the rupee. Money is at 9 per cent. and may go much higher, but the exchange banks, in view of the further expected fall in exchange, will not bring out one rupee more than the amount they absolutely require to pay for the bills they have bought. By the presence of dear money and the prospect of still dearer money, trade is paralysed. The fact is that the action of Government in closing the mints has caused silver to fall to a lower point than it otherwise would have done, and yet it appears that whether the mints be closed or open there is no change that Council bills can be sold on the scale of our require- until exchange reaches the bullion point. Our trade is ments paralysed in the hope of relieving the embarrassments of Government, and yet the departure from a sound currency system is making the position of Government worse than it was before. The present course cannot be persevered in long. We cannot go on borrowing gold and heaping up money in our treasuries here. The day of reckoning must come, and cannot be far off. We find English statesmen are already pressing the unanswerable charge that the Indian Government has entered into a gigantic speculation in silver. This serious enough in itself, but when it appears that the speculation is certain to be a losing one, the clamour against it will be irresistible. What then must be done ? We are, perhaps, on the eve of a crisis which may give a terrible shock to industry, to commerce, and to credit. We cannot prosper without a sound currency acting automatically. Let us open our mints, and we shall again see a wave of prosperity flowing over the land like that which followed in gold using countries the discoveries of gold in California and Australia fifty years ago. Our Government will have to make some changes in their fiscal arrangements, but these they can effect after ascertaining what is required. If Government open their mints and put their currency again on a sound footing, and if they find after full experience that revenue is wanting, no dangerous discontent need be excited by a re-adjustment of taxation. I believe we shall find that revenue will increase to an extent much beyond what Government may anticipate. There is no sufficient reason why an heroic attempt should be made next month to balance our income and expenditure. We can well afford to wait a year until we find out our real requirements, even althoug it should add a few millions sterling to our permanent debt. We have been for many years setting aside a famine insurance reserve, which has been spent on productive works. We have been spending on our frontier large sums out of revenue, which might properly have been put to capital account. These reserves have only been justified by the prospect of an emergency, and the emergency has come. We are perfectly entitled to take advantage of these resources, to give us time to adjust our revenue to our requirements, rather than excite discontent by hurried exactions which it may be difficult to justify. We observe, Gentlemen, that the Secretary of State is getting a great deal of advice. He is pressed to say that he will not sell his bills under a fixed minimum for a stated period. What should be the result ? The period could not be a long one, for the money is urgently wanted in London. If he said he would sell no bills under 1s. 2d. until 31st March the banks would wait until the 1st April before tendering, even if money went to 15 per cent. If they tendered on the 1st April they would probably find their action appropriate to the day, and that they would have done better to wit until 1st May. When Canute's courtiers suggested that he should order back the rising tide, their advice was as valuable as that of the Currency Association. The resolution which I am about to propose suggests a means whereby trade and commerce may be brought back to a sound condition. I beg to move :—"That Government be addressed to the effect that, in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, the legislation of June last has failed to accomplish the results expected from it ; that it has disturbed and injured agriculture and commerce, by adding a new element ef uncertainty to all operations, in depriving our currency of the automatic character which can alone admit of freedom and elasticity of commerce ; and that the time has arrived when the best interests of the country demand that the mints should be re-opened to the free coinage of silver."

Mr. James Stevenson, of Messrs. Graham and Co., seconded the resolution. In the course of his remarks, he said :—

"I take it that experience will bring home to most of us who may still require a practical lesson, the unwisdom and absolute futility of attempting to build our houses upon the sand, or in other words, upon a fictitious bolstered up; or purely official rupee. No matter how produced, if rendered to any appreciable extent artificial, it must, according to rule and precedent, prove a drawback—a kind of scarecrow to all legitimate commercial enterprise in connection with this country, and leave us in the lurch when the day of trial comes, the creatures of unfortunate circumstances over which we have had little or no control. These I am sensible, are not the sentiments of some, at least, of our friends of the Currency Association. We have been told, on very high authority, that the success of their scheme for steadying and raising the rupee can be arrived at in one way, and one way only, *viz.*, by such a restriction of the volume of the currency as will confer upon the rupee a value in excess of the metal which it contains, and that such a restriction will, in time, occur, if the mints remain closed. Well, we cannot but agree. There is no doubt about it. The Government has it within its power to render its own rupees as scarce, in time, as almost any coin in the National Museums ; but I venture to add, and my impression is is that you will support me, if not to-day, then tomorrow, or a few months hence, that the effects of such a scheme are very much worse than any disease we were suffering from, or any difficulty the said scheme was intended to remove. It can hardly lead to anything else, in the long run, than restriction of our home trade, partial ruin of our foreign trade, and as a consequence, a system of general, burdensome and otherwise unnecessary taxation on the part of Government, who must, whatever happens, find the ways and means to make both ends meet. Admittedly it operates as a tax upon our whole export trade, thereby destroying the trade balance in favour of India, rendering her unable to meet the Secretary of State's Council drafts and impoverishing the country. In any case it is a policy, I respectfully submit, of starvation and bankruptcy.

"The last official Trade and Navigation returns of British India published, those of the nine months, 1st April to 31st December, 1893, show that the total increase of exports of merchandise had been 6¼ lakhs of rupees only, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous financial year while the increase of imports of merchandise, treasure excluded, had been no less than 706 lakhs of rupees, a state of things clearly brought about, I hold, by the suspension of our automatic currency—the closing of the mints, and the withholding of the Secretary of States's Council drafts for a minimum rate, or rather several minimum rates, based upon nothing. We have had it demonstrated that unless circumstances are themselves favourable, Government has no power to fix a rate, and I regard it, Gentlemen, as a matter for sincere congratulation for us men of business, and all men interested in the welfare and stability of our Indian Empire, that the home authorities should have become alive to the folly of the policy entered upon last July in order to support the currency legislation of Lord Lansdowne's Government. Everything was working up to a great crisis. We have now some reason for hope that the most serious effects have been averted, in spite of the fact that a shrinking rupee, and at the same time, an advancing bank rate for money, remains 'a financial parodox absolutely unprecedented' to our Currency Association friends. Let us hope that the Secretary of State has appreciated the wisdom— no doubt he has—of not trying to force the vast arrears of Council drafts upon the market ; that he will rather accept what has been done as an unfortunate mistake, which it is better to write off than try to remedy ; that he will be content to adopt what we shall probably all be only too ready to agree is the lesser evil, that is, turn the accumulated arrears into a permanent addition to the gold debt, and go on afresh at the old quantity of Councils per week. However that may be, what has already been done is an acknowledgment of failure, and a first step towards the re-opening of the mints. The next step should be to get back to an honest rupee, and to get the honest rupee into circulation, out of the Government treasuries where they are being hoarded up, idle and unprofitable."

After referring to the sanguine views of the late President of the Currency Association, when he started the gold standard scheme, and pointing out how completely they had been falsified by the fall of the rupee to 1s. 1 5/8d. instead of its rise to 1s. 4d. Mr. Stevenson continued :—

"It has become the fashion lately to talk of the 'enormous,' 'huge' imports of silver bullion, and to blame them for the disappointing results and discouraging prospects of the Currency legislation. I find from the Trade and Navigation Accounts already quoted, that there has been an increase in the imports of treasure for the 9 months, as compared with the corresponding 9 months of the previous year, equal in value to 225 lacs of rupees. But, of these 225 lacs, 87 only have been silver, the remaining 138 gold, and gold as a commodity not for currency purposes. By and bye, if the trade balance tends against India, as no doubt it will under existing conditions, some of that gold or other gold is likely to be exported, as was the case, in a marked way, last year. Now please note that the increase of imports of merchandise has been for the 9 months of the current financial year 706 lacs, as compared with 87 in silver, and 138 in gold, and, Gentlemen, I shall ask you to be good enough to draw your own conclusions from these figures. They speak for themselves.

"I am not to-day, or at any time, disposed to reflect upon our well-meaning would-be currency reform-friends, in connection with the past. They sincerely believed apparently that the closing of the mints, pure and simple, would work nothing short of a miracle. But the withholding by the Secretary of State of his Council bills for a minnim rate was immediately required, 1s. 4d. first, 1s. 3½d. afterwards, to which, in the words of our recent distinguished guest Lord Lansdowne, speaking as the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, must be attributed the inability to find purchasers, and by which, as pointed out by Mr. Steel, the Government became committed to a gigantic speculation in silver. That was obviously a policy which could not be pursued for an indefinite period, and the conclusion was arrived at a few weeks since that the time had arrived for its abandonment. Matters having thus gone from bad to very much worse, our friends, like nearly all unfortunate disappointed gamblers, are more convinced than ever of the infallibility of their system, and are now clamouring louder, I think, than before even prohibition of silver imports on private account ; or the imposition of a duty on a sliding scale which would make silver bullion dearer than the rupee ; or the melting down and sale of rupees as bullion. Gentlemen, we have no option but to enter an emphatic protest. We really cannot allow our friends with all the authority of the banking, trading, commercial and industrial interests of Calcutta so much rope to hang both themselves and us. The Government has already been placed in a difficult position by the accumulated arrears of Councils, and by the 125 lacs of rupees, or therabouts, which have been added to its obligations in connection with exchange compensation to some of its deserving employes, being urged, the while, to trust to a purely problematical will-o'-the-wisp source for the wherewithal to meet its expenditure. What pratical prudent man of business among us, I may be permitted to ask, would deliberately curtail his exports with the view of securing a better rate of exchange for his imports, or rely upon being enabled to meet his inevitable, increasing, annual disbursements by the proceeds of something akin to an exhibition of gymnastics in front of the Exchange Banks ?

"We must now respectfully and earnestly invite our indefatigable friends to allow the Government a short time for reflection. It has been obtaining some valuable experience worth any number of nostrums of theories, and the result will doubtless prove to be as satisfactory as could well be expected under the deplorable circumstances. I don't imagine any Indian Financial Member, or almost any Finance Minister, has ever had such a problem to face. He has to make his Budget for 1894-95, and to adopt some rate of exchange. What is it to be ? He cannot adopt a high rate without being liable to be made a fool of by the course of the market. He cannot fix a low one without running the risk of being called an alarmist, and being held up as to a great extent responible for any further collapse which may take place. Our counsel to him should be to begin by re-opening the Mints—to restore our automatic currency—giving good health to his accounts, and to look his difficulties full in the face as they will then assuredly at once grow less. Having in view the recent declaration of the Home Government, I am not sure, however, that any resolution which we may pass to-day will enable him to bring about the desired re-opening of the Mints, just yet, at, any rate, and even were he so decided. But, Gentlemen, he can meanwhile discountenance, in strong terms, any further tinkering with the rupee to support a currency scheme doomed to failure beforehand. He can calmly look out for some less chimerical, some certin, judicious and simple, self-apparent means of balancing the accouts of the country, so as to reuder his own and our position less intolerable. We, on our part, can continue to represent from time to time, to the powers that be, what will become increasingly evident to us as commercial men, from day to day, viz., the further great advantages that will acrue to the Government revenues, and to the whole trade of the country by the re-opening of the Mints with the least possible delay.

"The President of the United States of America recently urged the Congress to turn away resolutely from all alluring temporary expedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan, and these words were quoted to us and described to us, as wise and dignified by our late Viceroy, not many days since. Now, although I venture to suggest that they were not correctly applied in His Excellency's speech, I am sure I cannot do better than invite you, the members of this Chamber, as he did, to lay the wise and practical words of Presiden Cleveland to heart. Gentlemen, let us be done with tinkering, fatuous, short-lived measures, let us resolutely turn away from all allurious temporary expedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. Such, I believe, will be the outcome of the policy indicated in my friend, Mr. Steel's resolution, which, without further remark, I have much pleasure in seconding, thanking you, at the same time, for the patience with which you have listened to me."

Mr. Allan Arthur said :—

"I think I shall only be expressing the views of everyone present to-day when I say that we are greatly indebted to Mr. Steel and Mr. Stevenson for the very able and very clear statements which they have just made to us with regard to the currency question, and specially with regard to the subject of re-opening the mints. I do not profess to have a titrie of the masterly knowledge of Political Economy possessed by Mr. Steel, and it is, therefore, with the greatest diffidence that I rise to oppose a resolution brought forward by him.

"It seems to me most undesirable, if it possibly can be avoided, that this Chamber should recommend to Government a course which will mean that silver will again come into competition with Council bills as a means of remittance to India. It is quite impossible for anyone of us to tell what the future of silver will be, and on that account I am against allying ourselves once more with a metal which even India, by her recent legislation, has helped to kick further down the hill. The Finance Minister has shown that, provided he can secure a certain rate of exchange, he can raise the necessary revenue to meet the gold liabilities of India. The raising of the revenues seems to me almost child's play as compared with the difficulty of remitting these revenues, when raised, to England. It is this difficult problem which everyone who has the interests of India at heart should endeavour with all his might to solve.

"That the scheme which has been adopted upon the recommendation of the Herschell Committee, while not on the exact lines of the recommendation of that Committee, has so far proved ineffective does not necessarily prove that it is an absolute failure. It may not, for reason which we do not at present know, have had a fair trial, and at least one member of the Herschell Committee has stated in the House of Commons that the recommendations of the Committee have not been carried out as they were intended to be. The Secretary of State had two courses open to him : one was to sell his bills at market rates, the other was to hold his bills for a minimum rate. He adopted the letter coure, and I think the wrong course, and by so doing has delayed a proper trial of the scheme, and has brought the country to a state bordering on panic. But surely such an unreasoning fear as now exists is hardly justifiable, when we consider that the exports for the six months ending last December were only 1¾ per cent. under the average of the previous three years. The result of the holding policy is that what is called the balance of trade has gone temporarily against India. When we say that there is a balance of trade in favour of India or against India, we do not accurately describe the position. There is no balance. Imports and exports balance themselves. The position at present is that the gold, which has been remitted in the form of exports to Europe for the payment of India's gold indebtedness and for the purchase of commodities, has been almost entirely expended on the purchase of commodities. The Secretary of State has made no provision for part of this gold being made available for the payment of what is called India's tribute. All commodities not silver alone, have entered into compitition with Council bills as a means of remittance to India, and the position up to last December was that India's exports of commodities were balanced by her imports of commodities, including silver, for silver is now only a commodity. For the last 40 years or more, India's exports have paid for her imports, *plus* her tribute to England, and have further enabled her to take into her most capacious maw a very large quantity of bullion yearly. If this has been the case for so many years, is it unreasonable to suppose that the trade of India, when it has become accustomed to the altered condition of currency, will revert to its natural course, and that exports and imports will adjust themselves ? If this does not take place within a reasonable time, Government will have to devise means by which they will stop the competition of imported articles with Council bills, sufficiently to compel the country to pay its gold debt. This can only be done by checking imports or stimulating exports. I think it certain that to meet their deficit the Government of India will require to reimpose the import duties, and I trust the cotton duties will not be omitted. I can imagine that the present Home Government may not have the courage at the present time to sanction these duties, but the interests of India must not be sacrificed to Home party considerations, and this Chamber will, I feel sure, support the Government of India in their demands, if they find it necessary in the interest of this country to insist on the cotton duties being reimposed. The imposition of import duties would be made ostensibly for the purpose of raising revenue, but I think they would have the effect of assisting the currency scheme in just the same way as a decline in exchange in the past has tended to check imports. It is not to be supposed that I rely on the imposition of import duties for the success of the currency scheme, as such can only be assured by the trade of India adjusting itself to the altered conditions of currency. It is to be hoped that such duties need only be temporary, and, as they would be imposed on all articles equally, no great hardship need be inflicted on any one class of producers, and in any case would such duties be any harder on producers than the constantly declining standard of years past, which has been nothing more nor less than an indirect import duty ?

"An objection may be raised to the imposition of import duties on all commodities, on the ground that compulsion is being used to establish the new currency scheme, but I am not sure that something very like compulsion was not used to sell Council bills when the mints were open. It was, however, compulsion by persuasion, not direct compulsion. I have no doubt that there have been times when the Secretary of State had to drop his price for Council bills below that of silver in order to sell, and by doing so persuaded remitters to India to pay him gold in England. But it must be remembered that for every rupee he lost in this way he would require to get a rupee from India in some other way. This simply means that the apparent gain to India's exports by a fall in the rupee has to be made up by India in another form, and, when trade settles down, India will be no more a loser with a fixed standard than she would be with her mints open, nor would she necessarily be a gainer, except that with a fixed standard there would be every probability of the resources of the country being very largely developed.

"It is held by some people that it is imoossible to carry on the trade of the country with what is called a standard in the air. This may be so, but, as the present currency scheme is still in an experimental stage, owing to the Secretary of State having refused to sell his bills, I am of opinion that, as the scheme has been embarked upon, it should be given a thorough and exhaustive trial, as nearly as possible in accordance with the lines laid down by the Herschell Committee.

"There is one point to be particularly noted in connection with not only the present Government scheme, but also with the proposals to open the mints. Both are entirely dependent for their success on the balance of indebtedness remaining in India's favour. India is in such an immensely strong position as a producer that she could practically dictate to the rest of the world what her standard is to be, and I do not believe that the balance of indebtedness will ever go permanently against her. But if for any reason, such for instance as the inability to develop the country owing to the constantly declining standard, the balance of indebtedness were to go against India with her mints open to silver, and India had herself to become a seller of silver, to what level do you suppose the metal would go, and in what condition would the country then be ?

"One word and I am done. I desire to say that I opposed the original gold standard scheme when it was first broght forward because I did not see my way clearly in the matter. In August 1892 I wrote to one of the chief promoters of the agitation, calling his attention to some very able articles which appeared on the subject in the *Pioneer*, and asked him what would become of the currency scheme if the balance of trade were to go against India. His reply was that such a thing was impossible. I do not mention this for the purpose of taking credit to myself for any particular foresight, but to show that from being an opponent of the scheme, I am now, of opinion, with silver discarded by America and with apparently no bottom to the metal, that loyal support should be given to Government in their efforts to put the currency of the country on other than a silver basis.

"I will now move an amendment to Mr. Steel's Resolution : 'That the Resolution before this meeting recommending the reopening of the mints be not adopted.'"

Mr. McCaw expressed regret that the question had been brought up at all before the Chamber as a body, as a wise discretion had hitherto been exercised in dealing with most subjects on which the members were known to be divided in opinion. He spoke strongly against Mr. Steel's motion. The step taken by the Government last June was the only one open at that time, and he, for one, had the most thorough confidence in the ultimate success of the measure.

Mr. J. A. Anderson, President of the Currency Association, in support of the amendment, emphatically denied that the programme put forward by Sir D. Barbour had failed. Its success would have been fully proved if the lines indicated by Sir David had been followed. In his minute of June 21st he said if gold were not brought to the mint it would be a sign that the rupee currency was redundant ; the remedy in such a case would be to contract the rupee currency. The reduction of the rupee currency in the manner just indicated if it became necessary, might or might not prove a very expensive measure ; but until it had been carried out to a sufficient extent the gold standard would not be effectively maintained. "Now it is no secret that the Indian Government has time after time insisted on the carrying out of the suggestion that the currency should be reduced, by melting up and selling the silver as bullion, but the influence of Lombard Street has been sufficient to prevent this being done, because it would further depress the value of silver, and alarm contniental nations ; but by the holding back of Council Bills another unlooked for surprise came upon the home monometalists. The value of the rupee was enhanced by the rise in Indian discount rates, Government balances increased by ten crores, and it then became patent to Lombard Street that a holding up of this comparatively paltry sum was sufficient to accomplish the end Sir David Barbour had in view. Government had only to have adhered to its manœuvres for another couple of months and the goal would have been attained. But Continental powers were becoming alarmed at the decline in the value of their silver coinage. Italy, Germany and the Latin Union were all, uneasy at the course of events, and it was necessary to counteract this, so for the past three weeks trade in India has been paralysed by the various moves made to distract attention from the real question at issue. The grant of 13¼ millions sterling it was declared, was not made for the purpose of supporting the plan for upholding a minimum rate for Council Bills, in other words it was not to be used for making the Indian gold standard effective. The Secretary of State notified that he was going to sell his Council Bills at any rate, and as he made no declaration as to those in arrears, a state of panic was produced, whilst the monometallic press, hysterically cried for the opening of the mints."

Mr. J. N. Stuart supported Mr. Steel's resolution and critcised the letter addressed by the President of the Currency Association to Government. He dwelt upon the great dislocation of trade during the past few months, and said India's prosperity depended on cheap money and a favourable trade balance, and such alone could be obtained by open mints.

Mr. Anderson added : "To me it seems perfectly plain that if the locking up of ten crores of rupees in the dull season was sufficient to raise our discount rate from 4 to 9 per cent. as was the case, Government had only to state that their object was accomplished, to have given us that position which Sir David Barbour described in the following words : 'If we could establish confidence in our measures, the rate of exchange would tend strongly towards the rate we had decided to maintain, and would only diverge from it under pressure of real economic forces.' Mr. Anderson argued that ten crores of rupees is not an enormous amount to melt up, and were the Indian Government given the free hand which was recommended by the Royal Commission on gold and silver we should long ere now have seen it supplying the wants of the people in the shape of raw silver, and so stopping the enormous imports of bullion to which in the words of Lord Lansdowne, the non-success of the currency scheme is attributable. Mr. Anderson argued that the plan adopted in Germany and Austria of collecting the surplus silver and selling it, sdould have been followed : but instead of doing this the Secretary of State had by his action caused the balance of trade to turn against India. Seven crores worth of silver had been imported, whereas the ten crores of redundant currency should have been melted and sold. The result was that India was threatened with a ruinous taxation, far exceeding yearly the entire loss that would have been made by such melting up and sale. Whether this was owing to ignorance on the part of the Secretary of State, or to a, deliberate attempt to baulk the whole scheme, the speaker left his listeners to decide for themselves. Mr. Anderson concluded by saying : "There is a spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction about in consequence of the continual increase of taxation necessitated by the endless fall in the value of the rupee. A wise Government would long ago have taken means to dispel those causes of dissatisfaction, but Lombard Street cares for none of these things, and Lombard Street rule the present Government. The meeting in the Town Hall called for Monday has been initiated by the native community, which is a last awaking to the fact that an immense burden of taxation is about to fall upon the people of this country. The various centres all over India are being roused by wire and letter to join is this movement to veto any further taxation. This combined action is serious, as it must intensify the feeling against the governing power, which is being steadily fanned by those who have every thing to gain and nothing to lose by the shifting of the cards. England lost the United States of America by insisting on taxation against the will of the people. Is she again going to jeopardise another Empire for a like selfish end ?"

Mr. D. Cruickshank supported the amendment arguing that the step having been taken of closing the mints fair trial should be given to the experiment. Unforeseen causes, he said, had operated to delay the realisation of the results anticipated, but the check given to imports by abandoning a minimum rate for Council Bills, and the further effect in the same direction likely to be produced by the import duties, which it was probable the financial necessities of Government will oblige them to impose, may be expected to result in the maintenance of the balance of trade in favour of India, upon which the success of the Government policy depends ; and we may hope also in the ultimate triumph of that policy.

Mr. Steel in reply, said it seemed to him that those who had supported the amendment might very well allow the old controversy to stand where it was. The opponents of the resolution had made but one point, as far as he could see, namely the declaration that there had been no absolute failure of the scheme since June of last year. It was said that only seven moths have now elapsed and the scheme was a partial failure ; Allow seven months more to elapse and everything will come right. Mr. Mackay was confident in his prediction that such would be the effect, and now Mr. MacCaw was as confident in his prediction that in a few months the rupee, which was now at 1s. 2d., would be at 1s. 4d., and he was also confident that if they only held on for another six months the scheme would be a success. Mr. Steel had not the least hope of that. He thought that the rupee would fall in value, and that their was an absolute certainty of exchange falling to the metallic value of silver if the mints remained closed, or if they protected the import of silver. These were his convictions. He was very much obliged to Mr. Arthur for his temperate speech, and hoped he would now, after what he had heard, support the resolution.

The amendment was then put to the vote and on a show of hands was declared carried. On Mr. Steel's motion a poll was taken, with the result that out of eighty members present sixty-one voted for the amendment, sixteen against it, and three declined to vote. The substantive resolution was not put to the vote.

The new floating steam fire-engine ordered by the Chamber of Commerce of Alexandria for the Mamoudieh Canal, from Messrs. Merryweather, of London, has just been completed and tested before a number of naval officers. It has a steel hull 60ft. long and has a draught of only 18 inches. The engine is of the firm's fixed "Greenwich" type, and throws 2,000 gallons of water per minute in one, two, three or as many as twelve powerful jets simultaneously. The propulsion is by means of water jets placed on each side of the boat and supplied by the fire-engine, and a speed of from four to six knots per hour can be attained. Ample room is provided for coal and water, and a large reel carries 3,000 feet of hose piping. The boiler is of the quick steaming type, and the float can be on its way to a fire within a quarter of an hour of receiving an alarm.

The French Senate, on Feb. 2, approved the Treaty between France and Siam without discussion.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The achievement of Prometheus is paralleled by Professor Minchin, the well-known physicist, who at Westmeath in Ireland recently developed electricity from the light of the stars. Professor Minchin is the inventor of several forms of photo-electric battery, which are excited when a ray of light falls on them. One of these cells, consisting of selenium and aluminium plates in œanthol, was attached to the eye-piece of an astronomical telescope in the observatory, Westmeath, and connected by wires to a Kelvin quadrant electrometer of the Clifton pattern. The light from the planet Venus was concentrated by the telescope on the sensitive plate of the cell, which was three square millimetres in area, and the electromotive force it excited in the cell, as measured by the electrometer, was 0·17 volt. The experiment is interesting, and opens up a field for the speculative journalist who has more imagination than science, but of course it is merely a curious fact of no practical consequence.

M. Pierre Mirande, a French Navy doctor, has discovered some curious grottoes at Pung, in the region of Lake Ba-be, Tonquin. The Nui-lung-nham mountain is traversed by the river Song-Gam, which has made a tunnel over 350 yards long and about 40 yards in width and height. It is lined with stalactites, and communicates with two immense caverns above the level of the water, in which are three native villages where the people and their animals live together, partly in the caves and partly on a shelf overhanging the river. The rock is calcareous and the caverns are beautifully ornamented with stalactites. It is believed that the inhabitants have taken refuge in this damp, sombre abode because of the raids of Chinese pirates.

Attempts to fly in the air date from Dædalus and Icarus of Crete, if not earlier; but there is documentary evidence to show that a Frenchman named Besnier made a flying machine in 1678. According to the "Journal des Scavans," of the 12th December of that year, Besnier did not pretend to rise in the air, but the leap from a height and float downwards towards a river or soft place into which he could drop. An illustration of the machine represents it as two bars, one supported on each shoulder. They were held by the hands in front and connected to the ankles behind by means of cords. At the ends of the bars were fixed angle-pallets shaped like two adjoining sides of a wooden box. Besnier made several short flights. In 1742 the Marquis de Bacqueville announced that he would fly from his hotel on the Quai des Theatins, Paris, at the corner of the Rue des Saints-Peres, and, after crossing the Seine, would alight in the Jardins des Tuileries. A great crowed assembled, especially on the Pont Neuf and Pont Royal. At the time appointed he jumped from the terrace of his house with artificial wings attached to his arms and legs, but, after reaching the river, he fell on a washing-boat moored near the bank, and broke his leg.

About 10 p.m. on January 25th a magnificent fire-ball was seen at Bristol and elsewhere. According to an eye-witness, it was double-headed, and vanished in the north-north-east, leaving a luminous trail of fiery embers behind it. The illumination was extremely vivid, and more than one flash was observable. The meteor was also seen at many places in Worcestershire, where sounds like thunder were heard, windows were rattled, and houses so much shaken that people rushed out of doors in terror. The observations tend to show that it exploded 4 miles north of Ashchurch, near Tewkesbury, at a height of sixteen miles. It came from north-north-west to south-south-west, and probably passed over Chester at a height of 58 miles. Its lustre is described as equal to that of the electric arc, and its glare to that of a search light. Its colour, according to one observer, was bluish in the centre and yellowish round the edges, like that of the electric arc. Three several detonations were heard after it disappeared; but no fragments have been found.

Whether this was a meteorite or an electric ball that is to say an exploding mass of mineral matter from space, heated by the friction of the atmosphere, or an instance of globular lightning, it would be difficult to say, as they are apt to be confounded with each other; but the long luminous trail, the great altitude, and the large area over which it was seen, are in favour of the former supposition. The following case, however, was clearly an electrical effect. The vessel Lucipara, when in lat. 42 degs. S., long. 61 degs. W., towards the end of last year, encountered a hurricane, and suddenly about midnight the sea became perfectly calm, as if a heavy pressure had been brought to bear on it. At the same time the ship was suddenly enveloped in a sheet of pale blue flame, which extended to the topmasts, and almost blinded the crew. The phenomenon vanished as promptly as it apppeard.

[illegible] curious appearance was observed in the sky at [illegible]don about 8 p. m. on January 26th. Five dark [illegible]amers were seen to emanate from a point [illegible]rthern horizon at or near the true north [illegible] towards the zenith or magnetic zenith. [illegible] clearly defined against the hazy sky, [illegible] was faintly illuminated by the glare of Lon[illegible] and Croydon, and they resembled five blades of a black fan outspread. Strange to say, the whole system wheeled slowly towards the east through an angle of some 30 or 40 degrees then faded out The rays were quite dark, as if they had been painted with a gigantic brush dipped in Chinese ink, and they did not appear to quiver or change colour like the streamers of an ordinary aurora; nevertheless, if this display was not a black aurora, what was it? Black or smoky pillars and patches have been seen in auroras; we are now passing out of a period of maximum auroral displays, and early spring is a good time to see them.

At the Meteorological Congress of Rome in 1879 it was decided to build new meteorogical stations at high levels, and Herr Rojacher, owner of the gold mines of Rauris, Sonneblick, in Austro-Hungary, offered to build one on the peak of the Sonneblick. With the help of the Austro-German Alpine Club in 1886, a station was established there; the apparatus being supplied by the Austrian Meteorological Society. A solitary observer was appointed and placed in telephonic communication with Rauris. In 1891, Herr Rojacher, who supplied him with necessaries, died, and it was decided to abandon the station. Since then, however, an effort has been made to keep it going, and with the help of Government the observatory has been much improved and protected by lightning rods from the terrible thunderstorms, which sometimes rage there. A comfortable laboratory has been fitted up for the observer, and lodgings for twenty visitors are provided.

A double egg was recently laid by a barn-door hen near Barton, Cirencester, which measured 4½ inches in length by 7 inches round, and weighed 6 ounces. On being broken it was found to contain a second perfect egg of the usual size and appearance (3 inches long by 5½ inches round), which floated in the contents of the outer shell. Both eggs seemed quite healthy.

The glacial period has been attributed to three prime causes. Dr. James Croll supposed that the orbit of the earth was once more eccentric than it is now, and that glacial periods succeeded one another at long intervals, and Professor James Geikie has advocated his views. Some doubt has been cast on this hypothesis by the discovery that the glacial period in North America ended only some 10,000 years ago, whereas on the astronomical theory this figure should be 80,000 years. Another theory of Sir John Evans accounts for it by a change in the position of the earth's poles, and hence of the latitude of the countries glaciated. It is supposed that the North Pole has shifted from its present site to another in South Greenland and returned; but altough this views is supported by Dr. Nansen, and a very slight shifting of the North Pole has been observed of late, there is very little evidence in favour of it. On the other hand, the hypothesis of Dana, the American geologist, has received remarkable confirmation. As long ago as 1855, he suggested that the ice age was due to the continents having formerly stood thousands of feet higher than now, and experienced a snowfall throughout nearly the whole year. The great depths of water in fjords, once occupied by glaciers, and the continuatian of river beds far under the ocean, point to a higher elevation of the land in former times. The valley of the Congo, for example, extends 80 miles out to sea, and shows a depth of 60,000 feet below the urface.

Artificial glaciers can be made with yellow pitch, resembling colophony, which, like ice, is plastic under pressure and brittle under tension. Herr Koch, a German physicist, takes a square tray, having a sloping gutter down which the pitch is allowed to flow. To keep it from rolling down the gutter is first lined with very hot pitch. Transverse fissures, like the crevices in a gracier, appear in the middle of the stream, and smaller cracks join them from the edges. Where the bed widens longitudinal crevices are produced. By coating the pitch with white paint the smaller cracks are more easily seen. The motion sometimes stops and even becomes retrograde, as may be seen with a microscope.

The St. Louis (U.S.) Telephone Company wished all its 3,755 subscribers a happy new year on the 1st of January last, by dividing the system into ten sections worked by ten operators. Thirty seconds were allowed to each subscriber for a response. The fastest operator was a Mr. Donough, who called 514 subscribers in 3 hours 27 minutes, and got 260 responses, found 5 lines engaged, 5 out of service, and 255 not employed. The mean speed over all was 113 calls an hour for 3 hours 19 minutes, which is very smart work.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritateing dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Laneline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 17.

Mackenzie 2nd, Lt, Bo, 2nd Ko York L I, on leave from Poon.

February 24.

Crawford, Capt. Bengal. 5th Goorka, from leave, from England.

Bartlelot, Lieut, Bengal, R W Fuslier. from leave from England.

Westropp, Capt. Bo, Comt Dept, on duty from Poona.

Stopford Lt-Col. Bo, R A. from leave from England.

February 25.

Tagart Major, Bengal, 18th Hussars, on leave from Umballa.

Jenkins, Lt, Bengal, R I Fusiliers from leave from England.

DEPARTURES.—February 24.

Westropp, Crpt, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty to Karachi.

February 25.

Mackenzie, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd K oy L I, off leave, to Poona.

Davoren, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty to Mhow.

Reid, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, off leave to Mhow.

Fitzherbel, Lt-Col, Bo. Comdg Deolalee Depot off duty to Deolalee.

February, 26.

Bartlelot Lieut. Bengal. R W Fusiliers on duty to Jhansi.

Crawford. Capt, Bengal. 5th Goorkhas off leave, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

1. The class of Instruction for Proficiency certificate will assemble at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. on Thursday the 1st proximo and every Thursday until further orders.

2 "F" Company prize firing Will take place at Coorla on Friday the 2nd Proximo.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major, and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th February. 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day and Thursday, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill Nos. 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.

To-morrow, 8-30 p-m.—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill Nos. 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.

Friday, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters,

To-day and Friday, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill Nos. 3 and 4 Sub-divisions.

To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill Nos. 1 and 2 Sub-divisions.

Thursday, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

3. The Officers and Seargeants of the Corps will meet at the Fort Head-Quarters at 6 p.m., to-day.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut, Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

Surg-Capt J R Adie has been granted by H M's Secy of State for Indian an extension of furlough for six months on medical certificate.

The services of Surg-Maj J Lewtas, Civil Surg of Chittagong, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

Surg-Maj R D Murray, Civil Surg of Gaya, is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Chittagong, during the absence, on deputation, of Surg-Maj J Lewtas, or until further orders.

Dr R Macleod, Protector of Emigrants and Supdt of Emigration, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for eight months.

Mr M J J P Norman is appointed to be Ex Engr of the Nadia Rivers Division, vice Mr C E Livesay, retired.

Mr T Butler is appointed to be Ex Engr of the Buxar Division, vice Mr M J J P Norman, transferred to the Nadia Rivers Division.

Assam Gazette.

Mr J A Ezechiel, I C S, Asst Commr, Silchar, is transferred to North Cachar, and appointed to hold charge of subdivision as a temporary arrangement.

Dr Alexander A Fermie, L R C P and S of Edinburgh and L F P and S of Glasgow, Offg Civil Medical Officer, Kamrup, on being relieved by Surg-Capt E R W C Carroll, I M S, is transferred to Tura, and appointed to officiate as Civil Medical Officer of the Garo Hills district from date of kaking over charge,

Surg-Capt E R W C Carroll, I M S (Bengal), whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Assam is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg of the Kamrup district from date of taking over charge from Dr. Fermie.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

Mr W C Benett. Secy to Govt, special leave on urgent private affairs.

Mr G A Tweedy, Supdt, Dehra Dun, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Budaun.

Mr E F L Winter, Depy Supdt, Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares, to officiate as Supdt, Dehra Dun, vice Mr. G A Tweedy.

Mr P Wyndham, Asst Commr, Sultanpur. to officiate as Depy Supdt, Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares, vice Mr Winter.

Surg-Capt J S S Lumsden to the civil medical charge of Almora, in addition to his military duties.

Mr H Spencer, Jt-Magte, from Shahjahanpur to Benares.

Mr A B Bruce, Jt-Magte, from Ghazipur to Allahbad.

Mr E E L Tiernan, Offg Depy Collr, from Lucknow to Unao, on being relieved by Mr R H Niblett.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 26TH OF FEBRUARY, 1894.

SUMMARY.

Presure has increased briskly to rapidly over nearly the whole country. The distribution is irregular, and the readings are almost uniform. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Karachi and 10 at Akola and Madras. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° above the normal at Jacobabad and Dessa, and the minimum 5° to 10° in excess in Sind, and at Ajmere, Deesa, Masulipatam and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Amraoti and the lowest 50° at Cownpore. Humidity has increased largely at Jacobabad, Jeypore, Dessa, Neemuch, Raipur, Nagpur and Akola, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Delhi, Agra, Jacobabad, Karachi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Dessa, Ahmedabad, Neemuch, Indore, Mangalore, Secunderbad, Masulipatam, and Bellary. Light rain has fallen at Jeypore Ajmere, Raipur and Cochin. A small area of abonormally low pressure lies over Lower Sind, and the weather is slightly unsettled there and also in Gujarat. The weather is in a rather unsettled condition all over the country.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Feb. 26.

Monday's observations indicate that the pressure has increased, except in Central Bengal and at Chaman, where it has fallen. A shallow depression overlies Bengal, but elsewhere the distribution is irregular and the pressure differences small. Winds are generally variable in direction. Calms are very numerous in North West India. Temperature changes continue irregular, and the mean temperature about equals the normal in all provinces. Heavy rain has fallen in Buluchistan and showers in Bengal, Rajputana and Central Provinces have been reported.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 13th to 19th February.)

EXPORTS.

Laseyne s, (Bombay)—2086 cwts cotton unpressed.

Satrunjee s, (Bombay)—1,992 cwts cotton unpressed, 143 cwts wool unpressed, 1,210 cwts rapeseed, and 289 cwts wheat.

Congo s, (Hull)—2,056 bales cotton, for transhipment for Hamburg, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, &c, 19,000 cwts wheat, 3,593 cwts jowaree, and 10,000 cwts bones.

Mahanadi s, (Bombay)—1 575 cwts cotton unpressed, 304 cwts rapeseed, &c, and 1,182 cwts wheat.

Rufford Hall s, (Dunkirk)—55 bales cotton, 200 bales wool. 64,726 cwts rapeseed, &c- 6,000 cwts gingellyseed, 24,000 cwts wheat. and 200 lbs tea.

Satrunjee s, (Bombay)—630 cwts cotton unpressed, and 31 cwts wheat.

Worsley Hall s, (Antwerp)—211 bales cotton, 8,150 cwts rapeseed, &c, 350 cwts gingellyseed, 82,230 cwts wheat, 102 corges hide, and 140 lbs tea.

Zulu s, (Antwerp)—2,325 bales cotton, 9,000 cwts rapeseed, &c, 22,343 cwts gingellyseed, and 28,7000 cwts wheat.

Country Crafts (Bombay)—290 cwts cotton unpressed, 414 cwts wool unpressed.

IMPORTS.

Kola s, (Bombay)—80 pieces grey goods (foreign), 150 pieces grey goods (Indian), and 11 pieces prints (foreign).

Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—200 pieces grey gooos (foreign), 2,775 pieces white goods, (foreign), 3,487 pieces prints (foreign), and 1,600 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (foreign).

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—571 pieces grey goods (foreign), 3,879 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,836 pieces white goods (foreign), 469 pieces prints (foreign), 2,800 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 900 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (foreign), and 600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian).

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—9,636 pices grey goods (foreign), 19,037 piecs grey goods (Indian), 8,793 pieces white goods (foregn), 5,152 pieces prints (foreign), 500 pieces prints (Indian), 6,000 lbs grey yarns, (Indian), 6,500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), and 300 lbs lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian).

Loodian s, (London)—4 pieces white goods (foreign), 28 piecces prints (foreign), 32 cwts steel, and 341 cwts spelter.

Mahanadi s, (Bombay)—50 pieces grey goods (foreign), 250 pieces grey goods (Indian), and 100 cwt copper.

City of Edinburgh s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—300 pieces grey goods (foreign), 3,564 pieces white goods (foreign), 27,100 pieces prints (foreign), 1,200 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 24,905 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), and 500 cwts steel.

Rockabill s, (Liverpool)—85,573 pieces grey goods (foreign), 57,463 pieces white goods, (foreign), 23,301 pieces prints, (foreign), 15,000 lbs grey yarns, (foreign), 30,600 lbs T red and dyed yarns, 2,401 cwts iron bar, &c, 240 cwts steel, 150 cwts copper, and 300 cwts yellow metal.

Ehrenfels s, (Antwerp and Hamburg)—1,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (foreign), 1,995 cwts iron bar &c, 3,961 cwts steel, and 187 cwts spelter.

Kola s, (Bombay)—2,760 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 3,849 pieces grey goods, (Indian), 3,310 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,272 pieces prints, (foreign), 9,800 lbs grey yarns, (Indian), 6,175 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (foreign), 1,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (Indian), and 15 cwts copper.

Satrunjee s, (Bombay)—1,562 pieces grey goods, (Indian).

Simla s, (Bombay)—95 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 2,452 pieces grey goods, (Indian), 467 pieces white goods, (foreign), 704 pieces prints, (foreign), and 11 cwts spelter.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—12,153 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 11,281 pieces grey goods, (Indian), 25,962 pieces white goods, (foreign), 12,480 pieces prints, (foreign), 60 pieces prints, (Indian), 100 lbs grey yarns, (foreign). 27,200 lbs grey yarns, (Indian), 4,700 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (foreign).

Country Crafts s, (Bombay)—22 cwts iron bar, &c, 26 cwts steel, and 36,416 gallons, kerosine oil.

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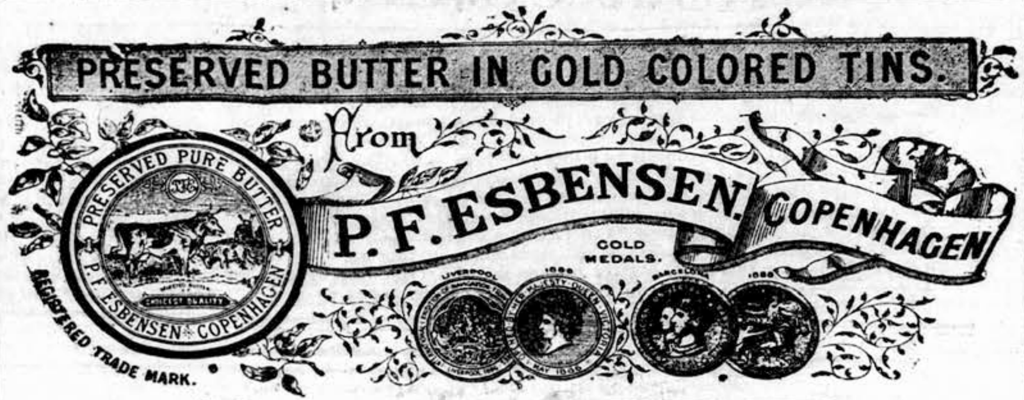

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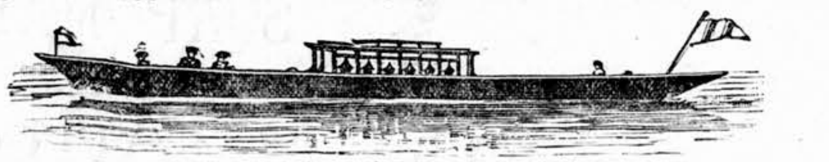

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Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

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Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
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MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
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ASK FOR "LION & SUN" Elastics,
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Margarine Mixture.
LE DANSK TRADE MARK.
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In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
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RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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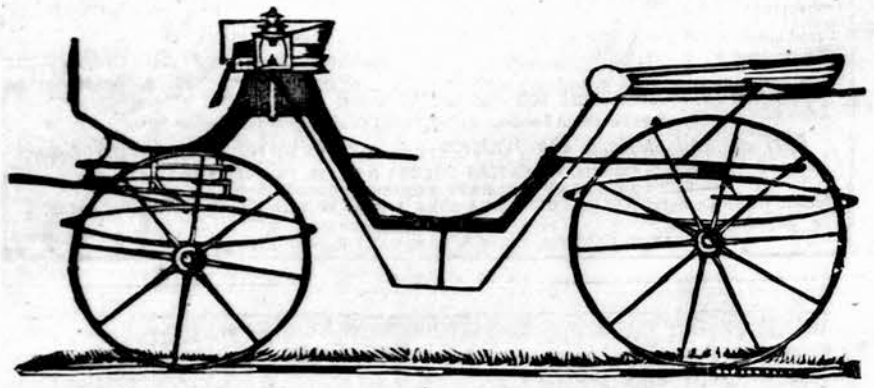

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PURE. ECONOMICAL. REFRESHING.

"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture," "Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst.*

"We have examined the samples brought" "under our notice and find that they are genuine," "and that the Cocoa Essence is just what it is" "declared to be by Cadbury Brothers."—*Lancet.*

NO CHEMICALS USED

(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).

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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

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Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.**

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

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"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

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"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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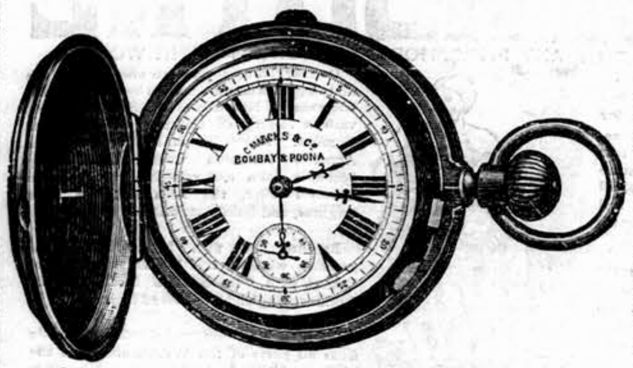


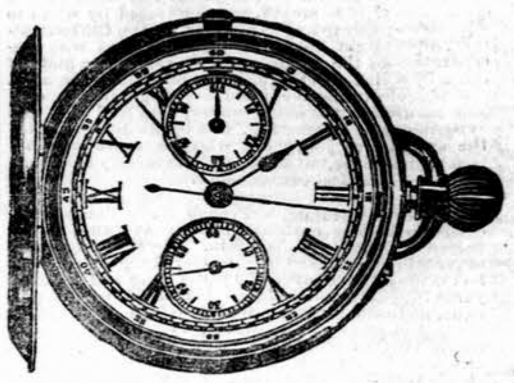
18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class

18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class	Rs. 400
Ditto do. in Crystal face	„ 350
Silver Hunting Watch	„ 275
Ditto Crystal face	„ 240
Silver Watch of cheaper construction	„ 140

Are not the best Watches as a general rule; on the contrary they are the worst, if not worthless. We recommend a customer to give the best price he can afford when about to buy as being more economical in the long run and in every way more satisfactory to buyer and seller.

The Chronographs enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made, and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitisimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses must result by those who use them.

Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince any one of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.



18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Chronograph with the addition of a minute recorder. Movement of Perfection Quality	Rs. 550
Ditto do. Crystal face	„ 500
Silver do. Hunting case	„ 240
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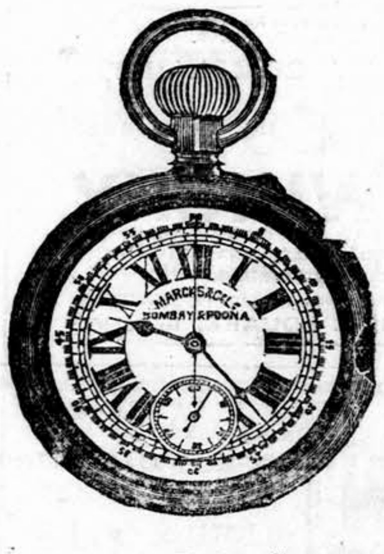
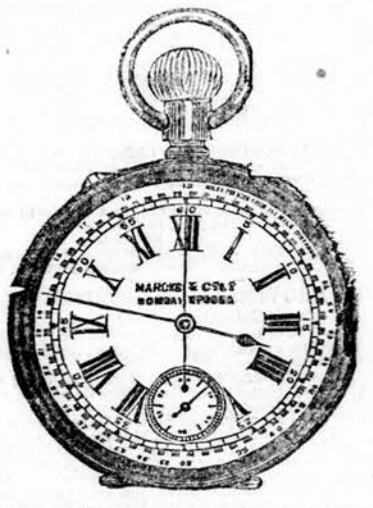


Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The "Trainers"	Rs. 185
Do. do. with minute recorder	„ 210
Silver do. do.	„ 95
Do. Half-hunting	„ 110
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch	„ 60

Illustration shows the Chronograph dial, the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.

Gold case	Rs. 175
Silver do.	„ 65
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only	„ 35



Speed Chronograph, made and marked to register rates of locomotion at ¼ mile distances.

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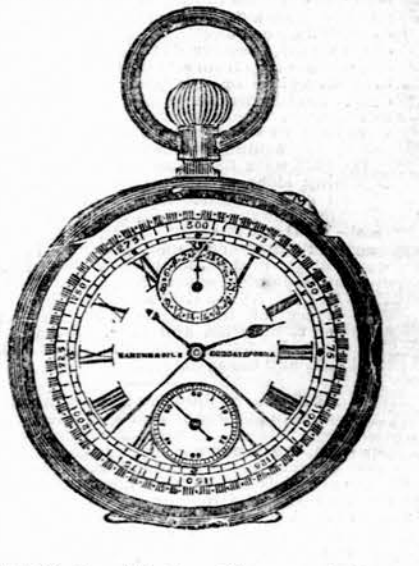
Silver Crystal face	„ 250
Do. do. cheaper construction	„ 12



Gold Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watch of the Highest Quality. Having a minute recorder	Rs. 650
Do. do. with double Chronograph action, an invaluable watch for timing 2 horses simultaneously	„ 1,200

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SOAP MAKERS

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To HER MAJESTY

The Queen

and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The

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SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY.

Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN.

HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

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The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

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Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up," Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING.

Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt.

Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE **HUDSON'S** SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—*softens all waters*—makes a *foaming lather* and keeps the clothes a good colour.
HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.
HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

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Its ingredien by leading physicia singly or in combination, in hausted and Debilitated Condition of the Nervous, Physical and Recuperative Systems. The highest quality of drugs is employed in our pills, the American-made pill being specially prepared for us by MESSRS. PARKE DAVIS & Co., the first introducers of DAMIANA AND COCA.

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Is made from a standard prescription used for years by the highest medical men in their practice. The pill acts gently yet effectually upon the Bowels Liver and Stomach; relieves habitual Constipation and drives away Fevers, Colds and Headaches. Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Skin Eruptions, &c., and gives freshness and clear skin to the Complexion.

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Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
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In Capsuled Bottles only.

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Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
Rimmel's Lavender Water,
TREBLED DISTILLED.
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Most Cooling and Reviving.
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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.